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BELEAGURED CHARLESTON:
LETTERS FROM THE CITY, 1860-1864

EDITED BY

MARTIN ABBOTT
Oglethorpe University

and

ELMER L. PURYEAR
College of Charleston

In the main, war consists of the unheroic; its history is most faithfully told in terms of the ordinary deeds of ordinary people. This is true no less of the home front than of the firing line, for while the prosaic life of the civilian may offer little of the soldier's chance for fame and glory, it is nevertheless the stuff of which the sinews of war are made.

The following letters reveal how a civilian on the Southern home front during the 1860's responded to assault, siege, and blockade as the enemy closed in; they do not tell of the spectacular done in valorous fashion, but of unadorned living by ordinary people in extraordinary times. The theme is how the trials of conflict came to Charleston and her people—less through the fighting itself than through the strains imposed by the Union blockade, spiralling inflation, growing shortages, and disrupted transportation. Charlestonians inevitably suffered disappointment and discouragement as the crisis deepened; yet, as reflected in these letters, they did not surrender to despair. Gala weddings and holidays like Christmas provided opportunity both for festivity and feasting; goods smuggled past the Federal cordon of ships helped to keep living above the level of simple subsistence; and in most respects, in spite of Union shells ripping up sections of the city, everyday life appears to have gone its usual way.

The writer, Charles Kaufman Rogers, addressed most of the letters to his sister, Emeline Rogers Divver or "Liney" as he most often called her. For reasons of safety, apparently, she and her children had moved in 1860 from Charleston to Timmonsville, a small town in the interior, where they remained throughout the period of correspondence. Throughout his letters Rogers displayed a constant concern for her well-being and happiness; he was especially troubled by her persistent homesickness, and he wrote full, complete accounts of things and people she knew in the city. A few of the letters were written to Belton Divver, Emeline's husband, who served in some minor capacity with the Confederate government in Richmond.

Except for what the letters themselves reveal, little of a detailed nature can be established about the life of their author. From the time of his birth on September 2, 1839, until sometime in the seventies, he was a resident of Charleston. His education in private schools there was sound if not exceptional; his religion was Episcopalian. About ten years after the close of the war he

moved to Darlington, where he became an official of the county government until his death on February 13, 1896. During the conflict itself he served for about two months in 1861 with the "Vigilant Rifles," a volunteer company of state militia. After his discharge he shouldered his military responsibility by joining a volunteer fire department in the city, service which carried exemption from the Confederate conscription act. Moreover, since such duty was irregular, he was able at the same time to find regular employment with an auction firm until 1863, when he appears to have become a speculator in wartime goods. Lamentably, his letters abruptly stop late in 1864 and thus reveal none of the closing drama of Charleston's capitulation after a long and proud defiance of the enemy.

On the whole Rogers was a writer who paid attention to the niceties of grammar but was often careless about such matters as spelling and capitalization. Except where clarity required, no changes have been made in the original style or form, but "&" has been rendered as "and" and periods have been substituted for terminal dashes. In order to save space, certain unessential and repetitious passages have been eliminated.

The manuscripts of the letters here reproduced were made available by Mrs. David L. Allen, a descendant of Rogers, to whom the editors are sincerely grateful. We are also indebted to Mrs. Nathan Toms of Petersburg, Virginia, the daughter of Rogers, for her courteous help in supplying the biographical data about her father. Finally, Professor Abbot wishes to express his appreciation to the University Center in Georgia whose grant-in-aid made possible much of the research necessary for the editing of the collection.

Charleston So Ca 6 Jan'y 1861

Dear Liney

I fired the Cannon, to the great delight of those Corcoran Boys. About twelve o'clock I escorted Ma to Mrs Bonner and then I marched down to Fehrenbach where I ate a "solitary dinner".¹ Peter Cuttino promised to meet me there. He says that he came then and not seeing me went off, but I don't believe him. In the afternoon I went to Mrs. Roempke who had a house full of people. Had a good time generally and made up for what I had lost. One thing however I didnt relish. There was a large fire in the grate and every window was shut down. Moving about and playing with the girls got me into a perspiration and coming out in the cool damp air gave me a cold in my bones and for several days after I was in great pain. Saltus and the rest of the Demons

¹ This was a combination tobacco-establishment-restaurant on East Bay Street. Charleston *Daily Courier*, February 19, 1862.

were out on duty that day and of course I was at a complete loss for some one to prowel with.²

Ma reports having had a good time at the Bonners. The children were well supplied with Santa Claus. The Cordrays contributed a Crying Baby, Box of toys and some sugar plums. Anna took charge of the first and was so successful in accomplishing its fate that before the end of the week it had gone where all toy-babies go.

On the night of the 26 ult Major Anderson and his men after spiking the guns and burning the carriages &c at Fort Moultrie retired to Sumter. Nothing was known of this until next Morning (Thursday). You have no idea of the great excitement and indignation it caused. A military committee was sent down to investigate the matter and Anderson stated that he had acted upon his own responsibility. The fact is both he and the Government were a little scared and the rumors that the garrison would be attacked and massacred to a man by a Carolina Mob only increased their fears. Anderson no doubt had *discretionary orders* and he took advantage of them to strengthen his position. Our people look upon it as a breach of faith on the part of the Federal Government as every assurance, that no rash or unauthorized attack would be made upon the Fort [had been given].³ That afternoon the Palmetto flag was raised on the Custom House, Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie. Our troops occupied the last two places. The same course has been taken with the Arsenal. The Military responded to the Call made on them Cheerfully and readily. At Morris Island and Fort Johnson Fortifications have been raised. I suppose that now there are at least 1500 men at the different points in the harbor. Preparations for war are actively prosecuted. The Buoys have been removed and the Beacons and light Houses extinguished. Within the past three days five or six Companies have arrived here. They are each about 100 Strong. They have had positions assigned them. The dispatches from Washington at times are certainly warlike. Old Buck and Gen Scott⁴ no doubt mean Coercion, but the reports in a degree are so contradictory that it is a difficult

² This was apparently an acquaintance named James C. Saltus, a member of one of the militia companies performing patrol duty in the city. Photostatic copy, Muster Roll of the Vigilant Rifles, November 1, 1861, in the South Carolina Archives.

³ The decision of Major Robert Anderson, Federal commander of the troops in the Charleston area, to move his forces from Ft. Moultrie to the more defensible Ft. Sumter was apparently his own. For an account of his action and of the minor crisis it provoked in Charleston, see Charles E. Cauthen, *South Carolina Goes to War, 1860-1865* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, 1950) Chapter VII.

⁴ President James Buchanan and General of the Armies Winfield Scott.

matter to decide as to how much reliance may be placed on them. It is best to keep cool and quiet yet make every preparation for the worst. Old Buck and Scott may find it very easy to plan Coercion, but I'm afraid that by the time they are ready to execute they will find the whole Southern Country side by side with *So Ca*. I have joined the Charleston Riflemen and as soon as I can get my Uniform I will be into service. I'm ready if we have to fight. The Company is on duty at Fort Johnson.⁵

As ever

Charlie

"Tuesday"

Charleston S. C. 5 Feby '61

Dear Liney

. . . We are glad to hear that you get on so well. I must again advise you *not* to be so uneasy about home. It is no more that [than] natural yet at the same time it will do you no good. Keep up your spirits. Dont let your mind run on hearing from home and dont fret because every week doesn't bring a letter. Everything goes on right and square with us although the times are warlike. Do not place any confidence in what flying reports you hear about here or rather this place, until they are a week old, no matter from whom they come. I have seen dispatches here in the papers too headed "from a most reliable source" and "on good authority," turn out in a day or two to be either wholly unfounded or greatly exaggerated. I understand that Aunt Jane writes nothing but "War" "War." I fear that she colors her accounts a *leetle* too highly. . . . I do believe that with the exception of a few days it rained the whole of last month. We are having fine weather now. As Uncle Jacob says its too fine to be in a store such fine weather.

I have been down to Fort Johnson with the Company. My stay was limited to two days as we were relieved by another Co. I had plenty to eat drink and smoke but nary fight. I actually felt sorry to leave as I expected to be there at least two weeks. I was out on a Steamer one night last week with a detachment acting as a Coast guard. The Company has been drilling and meeting, so my time has been devoted

⁵ The Charleston Riflemen were a part of the regular state militia of the 17th Regiment of Infantry, dating back to 1806. Fort Johnson was located on the harbor side of James Island. *Charleston Year Book*, 1883 (Charleston, 1884) *Appendix*, pp. 542-44; *Charleston Daily Courier*, December 12, 21, 1860, and May 8, 1861.

to the State. I am Just as great a soldier as anybody now. Tomorrow afternoon we parade as an escort to the Aetna Guards.⁶

As ever

Charlie

Charleston, S. C. 20 Feby 1861

Dear Liney

The preparations for War are . . . [progressing] quietly. The people hardly notice the big guns and heavy shot and piles of powder. The fact is we have become *used* to it. The "floating" battery is nearly finished. It will be launched shortly. The intention is to sink it as near to Sumter as possible and it is thought that with the four heavy guns which it carries, considerable damage can be done to that fortress.⁷ On Sunday it was reported that Anderson was suffering from an attack of pneumonia and to night it is reported that he is dead. I doubt the truth of the latter.

I see by this mornings paper that the "Uncle Sam" had arrived out *safe*.⁸ I am glad to hear of it particurly [*sic*] as my friend Jordan is aboard. I did not see Capt Hopkins. He did not come up home, was not in port very long and I could not find him when I did attempt a visit.

All the city Companies except the Artillery have been withdrawn from the Various posts in the Harbor. The "enlisted Volunteers and Regulars (about 2000 in all) are in possession now. There is a strict watch kept every night on board the steamer. The Riflemen take a turn tomorrow night. We are armed now with the Minie Rifle and Sabre bayonet—a very formidable weapon.⁹

⁶ The Aetna Guards was a fire-engine company devoting itself part-time to military duty. *Charleston Year Book*, 1883, *Appendix*, pp. 542-44.

⁷ The "floating battery" was, in some respects, a crude forerunner of the ironclad warships of the era. Constructed of pine timber that was covered with two thicknesses of railroad iron and boasting four heavy guns, the whole presented a formidable appearance. Anchored just to the west of Sullivan's Island, it played an active part in the bombardment of Ft. Sumter on April 12, delivering 490 charges against the fort and receiving, without damage, 163 direct hits in return. *Charleston Daily Courier*, April 15, 1861. A drawing of the battery in action can be found in the *Confederate War Journal*, I (1893), pp. 4-5.

⁸ Apparently a merchant ship, later becoming a blockade runner.

⁹ For an account of the raising of troops in the state during the war, see Cauthen, *op. cit.*, Chapters VIII and IX.

"Old Abe" is on his way to Washington. He has been indulging in Sundry *Stupid*, Free love and coercive speeches. He is an old fool. Even his own party say so and advise him to keep his mouth shut. He cant hold a candle to Jeff Davis our President. That was a fighting speech of Jeff's. He means what he says and the northern people know it too, but my paper is running out, and for further particulars of the two men, the Southern Confederacy &c I refer you to the papers.

. . .

As ever

Charlie

Fort Pickens Sept 26th 61¹⁰

Dear Folks—

The boat came up on Tuesday but there was no package or letter for me. I wrote on Sunday and of course I could not expect anything with certainty. Suppose you did not have time. At least a dozen men have received reinforcements from home. Joe Gidierre's *Ma* sent him a basket of Roast Beef (very fine) chickens Cake &c. He is in my mess which has *feasted* for two days. Segars are scarce just now. I wish you would send me some, say 50 at 3 cents and 50 at 1 cent—get them from Buero's woman and I will pay her when I get home.¹¹ If you have sent my other things please make another package of the Segars (they will just fill a box) as I am very much in want of them. The pipe I brought down has been broken and I cannot describe the kind clearly enough for you to get another one. The old clay thing that I have now gets so hot that I do not enjoy it. Please dont forget my [Four or five lines missing.] The heat was intolerable the day we left. I was wet through my uniform. Laid down that night on the ground. You can imagine the result; for once at least in my life my clothes did not smell like "otter of roses". I did not wash and change until last Saturday night and then I felt like another being. What I took of[f] were so strong that I thought best to let one of the cooks wash them which he did at a very reasonable charge. Hereafter I will do it myself. We have been supplied with Mosquito nets both large and small. The latter are intended to cover the head when walking about; I and many others

¹⁰ Fort Pickens was on Battery Island, a small strip of sandy soil, just south of James Island. *Charleston Daily Courier*, May 8, 1861; John Johnson, *The Defense of Charleston Harbor* (Charleston, 1890) pp. 21-22.

¹¹ The Charleston directories for 1856 and 1861 list Emmanuel Buero, fruiterer, at 102 King Street.

have found but little use for them since we moved into Barracks, but the fleas and *Bed Bugs* bit feircer than ever. I would gladly exchange the latter evil for the other. The fleas are an eighth of an inch long and the bugs from the little red ones to the big black ones. Their bites are awful, causing large welts and splothes [*sic*], and I have seen the flesh swell on some in spots as large as the palm of the hand. Dr. Framp-ton says that is a kind of rash, but I dont believe it. There are too many fleas and bugs caught in the course of a day. I hooked some camphor one night and rubbed it over me which afforded much relief. The Cap-tain is trying to get some penny-royal or some weed which it is said will annihilate all vermin.

I was on guard Monday. The sentinels called my attention to the fire which was seen very distinctly. I felt very anxious about home, and was much relieved next day on learning its location. You must excuse this writing. I have charge of one of the big guns, was fixing the platform when it commenced to rain and I embraced the opportunity—hard work affects my hand. Please write soon. I hope that Ma and Liney are better. Kiss the children for me . . . Has old George been home lately? I captured a real Gallinipper last night—it is exactly like a musquito but an inch long. This information is for Sara Louisa especially. Write soon. My Respects to all. Will write again on Sunday if I hear from you by that time.

Yours as ever

Charlie

"Sunday night"

Fort Pickens Octr 6/61

Dear Folks

I really intended to write you a long letter this morning, but I felt so poorly that I gave up the idea—laid in my bunk and read until noon, When the Str [steamer] arrived with large reinforcements for four or five in my mess. Our supplies had been exhausted for several days and we were put to our wits to obtain something a little better than the general fare. I need hardly say that it didn't take long to have an understanding with the cooks. I caught cold on Friday night, for next day I sneezed incessantly. This morning my throat felt sore but after diving promiscuously into the supplies aforesaid mentioned it became as smooth as the neck of a sweet oil bottle. We live high sometimes. in fact its higher than most of the mess do at home. Just think Beefsteak or ham, fish and shrimps for Breakfast. Roast beef, chickens, fish with egg sauce,

ham, okra soup, tomato sauce and once we had a large dish of Game for dinner Curlews, marsh hens and Black birds. Every variety of fish is caught in the neighborhood Sheephead, Whiting, Crocus &c. A fellow brings in the camp now Trout and Bass fully eighteen inches long—two for a quarter—is that cheap? I have been over to Legareville twice, rather a pretty place.¹² It is a summer resort and of course all the planters are there now. I saw several good looking girls. The people both white and black are a sharp set. We have to pay 25 cts for every doz of eggs 50 and 75 for chickens and sometimes an advance on these prices is charged. You try to *Jew* the negro and he tells you “they blang to Massa—”. We buy Butter at 37 cts which is the only thing that we get reasonable compared with city prices. It is a first rate article will try to bring some when I come up..

I am well pleased with Capt Tupper and his officers—feel just as much at home as I did with Capt Joe.¹³ I make a platform for some balls the other day and he was so pleased that he got me to make another. We also gave me another job in the Carpenter line, but I thought that it was time to have an explanation as he was evidently laboring under a wrong impression—told him that I was more accustomed to driving a pen than a saw or jack plane. He generally calls me *Mr. Rogers*—not as particular in addressing one as Sergt or Corpl as the case may be, as Capt Joe used to do

Yours as ever

Charlie

Monday Octr 14/61

Dear Folks,

Your kind letter of the 8th and the Kettle came duly to hand—many thanks. I was really glad to hear that Ma is better. It makes me feel in better spirits, for you must know that when I got your letter saying that she was so sick again I had the strongest notion of quitting the camp. I hope that your next will again report improvement. Saltus and Jimmy Rhodes left here saturday. The former is on a few days furlough,

¹² For a picture of Legareville and notes on its destruction (Aug. 20, 1864) see this *Magazine*, XL (1939), 163-4, and XLI (1940), 117.

¹³ The first of these was Captain S. Y. Tupper, originally head of the “Vigilant Rifles,” a fire engine company that did part time military duty; the second was Captain Joseph Johnson, commander of the volunteer company of “Charleston Rifles.” *Charleston Daily Courier*, September 5, December 21, 24, 1860; January 30, February 14, April 16, and May 8, 1861.

and the latter stays in town altogether under a requisition from Ripley.¹⁴ Old man Whittemore is making soap and candles for the Confederate States.¹⁵ Since we came here at least twelve men have been taken from us in the same way. I think it rather hard—those that happen not to be directly engaged in C. S. work must do the “sojering”. I asked the Capt Friday night for leave. He said that there were so many applications that he could not promise—and if Ripley took any more men he would give up the post and get relieved. He went to town next day and got back yesterday and there is a report “that we wont be relieved” until 1st December as there is no Company “in town to take our place”. I dont believe it however and at present cant say when I will be in town. I will see the Capt this afternoon and may learn something more definite about the result of his visit.

The contents of the Kettle were very acceptable as our private provisions had been out for several days. Joe Gidiere got a basket at the same time, so we have resumed our usual high style of living. We get fresh beef three times a week—if it gets here before dinner we get it fried for that meal and for breakfast next morning and then at dinner following we are bound to get that detestable soup—poor house soup—*slush*—I cant go it and its so with the majority of the fellows. The complaints of those who have to eat it are loud. Fortunately our mess is in with the cook and we always get a piece roasted. . . .

Charlie

Sunday

Charleston July 13/62

Dear Liney

. . . In the first place I think that you are the *most home sick young woman* that I ever heard of. Its about time for you to know better and also to do without a Ma and after all I have said about a probability of an attack from the Yanks, you ought to be able to reconcile yourself to a temporary sojourn amongst *strangers*. From all that you have said of your Host and hostess it would not take me more than a week to make them think that I was one of their oldest acquaintances.

¹⁴ R. S. Ripley, commanding the Confederate forces in the First Military District of South Carolina (the Charleston area). Johnson, *op. cit.*, p. 35.

¹⁵ The Charleston papers regularly carried announcements of C. Whittemore, 2 Radcliffe Street, manufacturer of soaps, candles, and tallow. The owner of the establishment later moved his business to Orangeburg. Charleston *Daily Courier*, July 25, 1862.

There is one thing certain you must drop all such expressions as "*La me—this place is lonely*"—"*time hangs heavily*"—"Wish I was in Charleston—" &c &c or you will never see Ma up there with you. She has just worried herself nigh to distraction (worse than Miss Rosa) and said last week when I was moving, that she wished that she could close her eyes and see nothing or know nothing more. This very desperate expression was descended I suppose from our great grandmother by the mothers side.

People seem to be again falling into that apathy which the Fall of Fort Donelson and Nashville &c found them in. They seem to think that the repulse on James Island and at Richmond is going to shorten if not end the War, and that same old story "Foreign Intervention is looming up again."¹⁶ (I hear of several families returning to the City—now thats the height of folly. You may just rest assured that the Yanks will make us a Visit this fall and they will come prepared too, with their best Ironclad gunboats. Now I dont admit that they will *get in*, but it would (in case of such an attack) be well for all females to be *out* of the City.) . . . (The Drugget 4 yards wide can be bought for 5 dollars per yd. Matting, wht or chk 1 yd wide—50 cts by the piece or 60 cts to cut other widths in proportion—Serpentine Braid cannot be had). Ma will attend to what things you have ordered and send them up as directed. Am glad to hear that you are getting on so smart with my Socks. Will have to make you a handsome present when I come up. Would like very much to get those shirts made. Suppose next year this time the last one will be finished Thats one reason I want to get Ma in the Country.

Yours &c Charlie

Could not get any stamps yesterday. Will try to morrow they are scarce now

Charleston Sunday Augt 14/62

. . . I dont think that I can do better than giving you an account of my journey home. After smoking my last (but two) segar I retired to bed and found the accommodation excellent for a country place. I charged the waiter repeatedly to pull my leg as that was the only way

¹⁶ These are references to the Seven Days' Battle in Virginia, ending with the withdrawal of the Federal army from the immediate environs of Richmond, and to the skirmishing on James Island between Union and Confederate forces, ending with the repulse of the Federal troops.

he could wake me up, and the black scamp did it to my entire satisfaction. The cars did not arrive until fifteen minutes after, so I had time to make something of a toilet. It was very cold and chilly and I wished for a blanket or overcoat. Had no difficulty in getting a seat as Mr. W anticipated, although it was not as desirable as it might have been. My fellow passengers in the car were Soldiers, sick, lame, and lazy. Three of the first class were just in front of me and there was that Hospital, and dead negro smell about them that is absolutely horrifying to the olfactory nerves. You know I had something of a cold, so you can form some idea of the penetrating power of that smell. Yet with all this I managed to get a nice little nap and woke up just before we arrived at Sumterville where there were about *fifty girls* (some mighty pretty ones) all armed with hot coffee, milk, eggs, ham, corn and every other kind of bread &c &c. Well it was all shared out to the soldiers who enjoyed it exceedingly I assure you. Had a plenty offered to me, but it was done in a manner so shy and I thought more through politeness than sympathy that I had no compunction at refusing it, which *of course* I did as *dignified and smiling* as one in my position could possibly do. I did not like to spoil my appetite either for breakfast by eating at 6 o'clock in the morning. We arrived at Kingsville one hour ahead of time, so somebody said. Had to wait one hour for the Col[umbi]a train. In the mean time I succeeded in making that bundle of lunch (which Mrs W so kindly made up) considerable smaller. Gave the remainder to a little boy who evidently appreciated it. I could not think of passing Orangeburg without stopping, so I stopped, saw a crowd of girls at the depot, but none with whom I could claim an acquaintance. I met Sam belonging to *Sol Legare*, one of my Stono friends. He is a son of the old woman who used to send me butter and sell me chickens. The said old woman has left the country and climbed the tree by pegging out and having a funeral. Peace to her ashes. Her husband Sam's paternal *parient* went back to Legareville and was bagged by the Yankees. Well Sam put me in charge of a friend of his who was going up to town and she showed me the *Whittemore Mansion*. . . .

Charlie

Charleston Novr 24/62

Your favors of 9 Octr and 15 Novr came duly to hand. I am almost ashamed to write it is so long since I received the first

In my opinion that letter of the 9th Octr is set to about as doleful a tune as I ever heard not excepting "Days of Absence." Its all nonsense

for Ma to worry herself about me or my feed. If I cant find anything to eat it will be when nobody else can, and if I can't *earn* my feed I had better quit the country and go Sojering. It is true my Salary is Small, it being but \$50 per month and paying \$40 for board makes it look still Smaller. I have no written obligation with Mr. W—but my word is just as Sacred. On the 1st Jan'y \$1200 per annum will be my *asking* and \$1000 my *taking* price and if he dont like it let him better himself. I dont know positively what I will do. Have a strong notion to push out for myself and hang out a shingle. *McBride* advises me to do it and promises me much assistance. I know his influence is worth having. Harry Walker offered me \$3,000 about two months ago, to buy and trade in just what I thought best, profits to be divided, but I had to decline as it would take up too much of my time. and Wilbur would think I was interfering in the various chances of making some money, which occasionally present themselves in the Store. . . .

I am getting pretty hard up for Shirts. Keep those I sent until I come up and I will bring two or three more that need coopering. I have about 10 yds Splendid long cloth that I wish made up. I dont think you know my seamstress. Never intend to be without one for sewing and patching has got to be quite an item with me. I bought a blue pilot Coat little worn for \$9. Then sold my old brown Sack and the dark grey one and a vest, at auction for the same money. Pretty good exchange, wasnt it? Was offered \$20 for my bargain last week. *Dont send the drawers down*. Keep them until I come up. I will have to borrow a valise or something of the kind to hold my baggage this time. Bundles are played out.

Capt. S. Y. Tupper is determined to have a *put*, turns up after a long seclusion as "Agent for the removal of Non-Combatants" and no doubt he will take good care of himself, and *put* his carcass out of town with his numerous charge[s] when the time arrives. He says that he could not compromise himself by refusing to serve in any capacity or position that the public service required of him. Oh Consistent and Conscientious Tupper, thou art a great Captain amongst the people. Thy name is a terror to thine enemies and under the sheltering protection of thy strong arm, the people shall flee in Safety.¹⁷

¹⁷ Tupper had seen service, first, as commander of one of the volunteer companies during the battle of Ft. Sumter, then had participated in the fighting at First Bull Run. By late 1862 he had become Agent for the Removal of Non-Combatants from the city, charged with the responsibility of furnishing transportation to all those desiring to leave Charleston. *Charleston Daily Courier*, September 5, 1861, and April 8, 1863.

The people here dont seem at all alarmed and take things like all good people should—coolly. They are past Scaring. I dont think Charleston will ever be taken yet entertain no doubt of a great attack. In that event it will be a great consolation and satisfaction to all like myself to know that those we care for are out the reach of danger. So I think that you all had better stay where you are for a little while longer.

I will follow up my last sentence with the Cheering announcement that I Have found a Boarding house at last. I happened to see it advertised at *No. 10 Orange St* and I sent Peter Cuttino (who is as anxious for a change as myself) to reconnoitre immediately and on his return he reported Mrs. Hoff—\$7 per week—So we round and made our engagements to commence on Thursday morning. Have christened the House *St Bennard* [Bernard?]. Mrs H—will open her eyes when our *Stock* arrives at her door. We have a tub full of Boots and shoes, 2 trunks, Books and Rack, lots of pictures, empty bottles, Uniforms, pipes &c &c. I will sell all my furniture. The bedding and *mattresses* of course will be reserved in short I wont sell anything that does not belong to me.

Mr. Steen was down about two weeks ago. Begs to be remembered. *Capt Swan* has returned. Tried to run the Blockade in a small Schooner, but was chased ashore by the Yanks and lost everything.¹⁸ He brought on his little boy. His wife died of Yellow fever in Nassau and he came near pegging out too. If he had succeeded in getting in safely I would have come in for a share of the spoils. He has a schooner here now ready for Sea and he promises sundry articles if he succeeds in getting back. Wants me to go with him and I like the idea somewhat. Think I will try it on his next trip which will be if nothing happens in January.

As ever

Charlie

[Much of the manuscript of the following letter was undecipherable because of the ravages of time and exposure.]

Charleston Decr 21/62

Dr Liney

I wrote you a hurried [note] this morning so that it would reach [you] in time, informing you that I would not . . . be up your

¹⁸ As late as December, 1864, Swan was still engaged in this activity. He commanded at least three different blockade runners during the course of the war. *Charleston Year Book*, 1883, *Appendix*, pp. 557-63; *Charleston Daily Courier*, December 27, 1864.

side this week. I can only get 3 days furlough and travelling is so [slow] nowadays with no certainty of [making] connections that I am afraid to ris [a] trip to Florence. The Fire Dept is in a flurry too, the Legislature refusing to exempt them. It is said by our officers that we will not be troubled but that the matter will be arranged so as to preserve the Dep't in its operations the same as heretofore. So many are going away that the time allowed each is limited and a punctual return is necessary to secure a furlough in [the] future. I am sorry that it is so far I wanted to see you badly. . . .

I will send a box by express on *Wednesday*. Each article will speak for itself and anything in the shape of *Christmas* will be for all without any distinction so divide yourselves. The [cotton] *Cards*¹⁹ cost \$40 and I thought best to buy them as they brought over that in Wilmington. . . . The Salt is the Coarsest I have and the cheap[est] for it wont cost anything. I did not . . . it. I would not mention the cost price of [the] *Cards* to anyone. Let it be \$60 if somebody wants a pair. The paregoric cost \$1.50. . . [I] put the price of the other things in each [package] . . . [I] have not bought Spool cotton as I hardly know what you would call a reduced price. I also send you a pr of *Blk Lace Mitts* which I bought in Bull St for \$10. Just out of fun. They are fine goods but are too large for you I expect. You can sell or keep just as you like. [They] are worth \$15 to \$20. . . .

As ever

Charlie

¹⁹ An instrument used for combing out strands of cotton.

CHRISTIAN PRIBER AND THE JESUIT MYTH¹

BY KNOX MELLON, JR.

*Mount San Antonio College **

The history of the early American frontier has produced few personalities as intriguing and colorful as the German utopian philosopher, Christian Gottlieb Priber, who sailed from Europe in the early decades of the eighteenth century and tried to establish in the Carolina back-country an ideal commonwealth among the Cherokee Indians. Priber is not well known to most historians, yet one does find references to him in many of the better contemporary sources dealing with Georgia, the Carolinas, the Colonial Southeast, Cherokees, Indians of the Southeast, the Southern Frontier and other similar topics.

The only detailed and scholarly examination of Christian Priber was done by Verner W. Crane in a superb article written more than forty years ago.² Crane, however, sought primarily to analyse Priber and his utopia in relation to the intellectual heritage of the eighteenth century. Nothing was said about Priber's early life in Europe, except that he was a German and apparently from Saxony. This lack of information about his old-world background is responsible for some doubtful judgments regarding his true character, particularly when one considers the amount of misinformation that has appeared on Priber subsequent to the Crane article, and the confused picture of him presented by most of the contemporary accounts.

Our knowledge about Priber is everywhere vague and contradictory. Even his name is reported in five different forms,³ and in one of the best accounts he is not even known as Priber, but appears under the pseudonym Pierre Albert.⁴ New evidence, taken mainly from European

¹ Portions of this article are taken from a paper read before the Pacific Coast Branch meeting of the American Historical Association at Whittier, California, on December 29, 1958.

* Walnut, California.

² Verner W. Crane, "A Lost Utopia of the First American Frontier," *Sewanee Review*, XXVII (January, 1919), pp. 48-61.

³ Priber, Preber, Prieber, Prive, and Pryber.

⁴ *Journal of Antoine Bonnefoy*, MS, Archives nationales, Paris, Colonies F, 3:24, pp. 361-371. There is an English translation in Newton Mereness, *Travels in The American Colonies* (New York, 1916), pp. 239-255, and also in Samuel Williams, *Early Travels in the Tennessee Country* (Johnson City, 1928), pp. 149-162. The French original (on microfilm) is cited throughout this paper.

archives, now makes it possible to correct some of the errors which have been continually a part of the sources, and the most persistent of these is the assertion that Priber was a Jesuit.

William Stevens, in his *History of Georgia*⁵ and James Grahame in his history of the *United States of North America*,⁶ two standard works in the nineteenth century, both compare Priber with Father Sebastian Rales, the able French Jesuit among the New England Indians. "A plot was discovered among the southern Indians," says Stevens, and "this was occasioned by the artful intrigues of a German Jesuit named Christian Priber".⁷ He was, continued Stevens, "a thorough Jesuit," a "strange being, whose Jesuitical intrigues well nigh eventuated in the destruction of Georgia."⁸ Some twenty-five years after Grahame and Stevens, another historian, Charles Jones, had much the same to say about Priber in his *History of Georgia*: "In 1736 a German Jesuit named Christian Priber, was employed by the French to alienate the Cherokees from the affection of the English."⁹ Thus Grahame, Stevens, and Jones perpetuated the concept of Priber as a Jesuit, and many reputable contemporary writers have been influenced by this assertion.

J. P. Corry, in his excellent work on *Indian Affairs in Georgia*, calls Priber "a man who was oddly enough neither Frenchman, nor Englishman, but a German Jesuit."¹⁰ Robert S. Walker in his *Torchlight to the Cherokees*, tells of a "Jesuit by the name of Christian Priber,"¹¹ while John P. Brown, the author of *Old Frontiers*, writes that "In 1736 Christian Priber, a Jesuit Priest of German descent, but acting in the interest of the French, appeared among the Cherokees."¹² The Jesuit idea was continued by W. R. L. Smith in *The Story of the Cherokees*, when he relates that in 1736 Christian Priber, "a Jesuit Priest came up from New Orleans".¹³ R. S. Cotterill, in *The Southern Indians* says, when Priber "went so far as to urge the Cherokees to make peace with the northern Indians and to trade with both the French and the British, they became

⁵ William Stevens, *History of Georgia* (New York, 1847), I, 167, fn. 30.

⁶ James Grahame, *History of the United States of North America* (Philadelphia, 1845), III, 224, fn. 1.

⁷ Stevens, *History of Georgia*, p. 164.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 167.

⁹ Charles Jones, *The History of Georgia* (Boston, 1883), I, 381.

¹⁰ John P. Corey, *Indian Affairs in Georgia: 1732-1765* (Philadelphia, 1936), p. 109.

¹¹ Robert S. Walker, *Torchlight to the Cherokees* (New York, 1931), p. 5.

¹² John P. Brown, *Old Frontiers* (Kingsport, 1938), p. 50.

¹³ W. R. L. Smith, *The Story of the Cherokees* (Cleveland, 1928), p. 58.

convinced he was a Jesuit".¹⁴ Marion Starkey, in her excellent study *The Cherokee Nation* speaks of "their first missionary, the Jesuit Christian Priber".¹⁵ The eminent ethnologist James Mooney, in his "Myths of the Cherokee", reports that "In 1736 Christian Priber, said to be a Jesuit acting in the French interest, had come among the Cherokee . . . that he claimed to be a Jesuit, acting under orders of his Superior . . . From all that can be gathered of him, even though it comes from his enemies, there can be little doubt that he was a worthy member of that illustrious order whose name has been a synonym for scholarship, devotion and courage from the days of Jogues and Marquette down to De Smet and Mengarini."¹⁶

The only two encyclopedias which refer to Priber vary the theme slightly by calling him a "French Jesuit".¹⁷ A few careful scholars are suspicious of associating Priber with the Jesuits. Chapman Milling, in his *Red Carolinians*, says "he was more probably a German agnostic".¹⁸ Verner W. Crane uses a more cautious technique and states only "that it was darkly hinted that Priber was a Jesuit,"¹⁹ while John R. Swanton, in his *Indians of the Southeastern United States* says that "this man, often represented as a French Jesuit, was a Swiss named Christian Gottlieb Priber".²⁰

A majority of the nineteenth and twentieth century writers say, then, that he was a Jesuit and probably a German Jesuit, but he is also described as a French Jesuit, while a very small minority report him not as a Jesuit but possibly a Swiss and an agnostic.

The only first-hand information available on Priber is contained in a few accounts by persons who, in one capacity or another, had met him. Two Englishmen are associated with sources of this type, James Adair²¹ and Ludovick Grant,²² who were traders among the Cherokees.

¹⁴ R. S. Cotterill, *The Southern Indians* (Norman, 1954), p. 26.

¹⁵ Marion Starkey, *The Cherokee Nation* (New York, 1946), p. 13.

¹⁶ James Mooney, "Myths of the Cherokees," *Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*, 1897-98, Part I (Washington, 1900), pp. 36-37.

¹⁷ *New International Encyclopedia* (New York, 1916); *Encyclopedia Americana* (New York, 1957).

¹⁸ Chapman Milling, *Red Carolinians* (Chapel Hill, 1940), p. 277.

¹⁹ Crane, "A Lost Utopia," p. 48.

²⁰ John R. Swanton, *The Indians of the Southeastern United States* (Washington, 1946), p. 111.

²¹ James Adair, *History of the American Indians*, edited by Samuel Cole Williams (Johnson City, 1930), pp. 252-257.

²² Ludovick Grant, "Historical Relation of Facts Delivered by Ludovick Grant, Indian Trader to His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina," this *Magazine*, X (January, 1909), 58-61.

A third account is the diary of Antoine Bonnefoy,²³ who, as an enlisted soldier in the canoe party of a French trader, was captured by the Cherokees in 1742, taken to Great Tellico, and housed for a time in the same dwelling with Christian Priber and so came to know him.

It is important that neither Grant nor Adair nor Bonnefoy makes any reference to Priber's being a Jesuit, nor do they discuss him in any religious context, Catholic or Protestant. Indeed, in a report on his capture, which appeared in a 1743 issue of the *South Carolina Gazette*, he is depicted as one who "talks very prophanely against all religions, but chiefly against the Protestants."²⁴ In Oglethorpe's report of his interrogation, where excerpts from a journal written in Priber's "own hand"²⁵ are quoted, no reference is made to his being a Jesuit. The only possible religious connotation which might be derived from the official interrogation is the statement "that his scheme seems to have been derived from the Paulist in Brazil."²⁶ Thus nowhere in the contemporary sources written while Priber was alive is there a reference to him as a Jesuit.

What, then, is the source of the Jesuit label which plays such an important part of the Priber legend? It stems from an anonymous account, written seventeen years after Priber's capture and a dozen years after his death, and signed with the pseudonym "Americus". The author is an Englishman, still unidentified, who had spent some time in the colonies and who had known Priber during his imprisonment at Fort Frederica. "Americus" appears convinced that Priber was a Jesuit. In a description of Priber which appeared in *The London Magazine* for September 1760, he writes: "Permit me through the channel of your valuable magazine to give the world some particulars of a son of Loyola, which will prove that society's attempts to found Jesuit commonwealths, have not been confined only to South America, but that they intended also to extend their sway over the copper-colored tribes of the northern part of that continent."²⁷ "Americus" also reports that Priber had joined

²³ See above note 4.

²⁴ *South Carolina Gazette*, August 15, 1743.

²⁵ Allan D. Candler, *The Colonial Records of the State of Georgia* (Atlanta, 1904), XXXVI, 129.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 130. The reference here may have been to the Jesuit Reductions.

²⁷ *The London Magazine*, September, 1760, p. 443. It should be noted that not a single chronicler of Priber's life mentions this source. Most of them refer to an article by "Americus" which appeared in Dodsley's *Annual Register*, 1760, "Characters," pp. 22-25, which is taken from an earlier article that appeared in the September *London Magazine*. What is important is that the *Annual Register* did not copy the earlier article in its entirety. For example, the portion quoted in this paper

with the Indians and "had been their leader in war, and their Priest and Legislator in peace, interlarding (like his brethren in China) some of the most alluring Romish rites with their own superstitions."²⁸

An obvious clue that should put one on guard against calling Priber a Jesuit is to be found in the fact—which appears in a South Carolina land option—that he had a wife and four children in Saxony and, if reports be true, an Indian wife or wives, as well.²⁹ The most convincing argument, however, against Priber's being a Jesuit is now supplied by important evidence from the Jesuit Order itself. The Society of Jesus is well known for its record keeping, and yet there is nothing in the main depositories concerning a Christian Gottlieb Priber. Neither the *Refutation [Catalogue] of the Vows*, nor *The Catalogue of the Dead*, nor the *Catalogues of the Provinces of Germany and France*,³⁰ nor a privately printed book at the College of the Immaculate Heart in Woodstock, Maryland, which lists all the Jesuits who worked in the English colonies either as missionaries or as parish priests,³¹ makes any mention of him.

which alludes to Priber as a son of Loyola does not appear in the *Annual Register* account.

²⁸ *The London Magazine*, p. 445.

²⁹ Journal of His Majesty's Council, February 27, 1735/36, CO-5-437-22. Adair, *History of the American Indians*, p. 254.

³⁰ The writer has received the following letter from P. Josef Teschitel, Archivist at the Archivum Romanum Soc. Jesu, dated Rome, 8 October, 1958:

Nomen Christiani Gootlieb Priber (vel Preber, Prieber, Prober) in documentis nostri Archivi frustra quaesivi.

In catalogis Provinciarum Germaniae, Franciae, (qui missionarii inter Indios Americae Borealis Galli erant), in elenchis votorum, in catalogo defunctorum hoc nomen non invenitur.

Quod Priber ab Anglis Jesuita vocatus est, potius tamquam ignominia et opprobrium intellegendum erit.

Etiam nomina Pierre Albert et Prive Albert invenire non potui.

I have sought in vain the name of Christian Gottlieb Priber (or Preber, Prieber, Pryber) in the documents of our archive.

In the catalogues of the provinces of Germany and of France, (because the missionaries among the Indians of North America were French), in the refutation (catalogue) of the vows, and in the catalogue of the dead, this name is not found.

That Priber has been called a Jesuit by the English will have to be understood more as ignominy and disgrace.

I have also not been able to find the names Pierre Albert and Prive Albert.

³¹ A *Chronological necrology giving the names of ours who labored in the territory of the Maryland-New York province from March 25, 1643 to January 1, 1921* (Woodstock, Maryland, n. d.). It should be noted that the Maryland Province included all the English colonies.

Priber's early life in Europe, moreover, would indicate little possibility of his being a Jesuit. His mother, Anna Dorothea Bergman, was married in 1681 to Gottfried Mussingang, a member of the Town Council and a senior of the shoe-makers guild. In 1694 her husband died, and a little more than a year later the widow married Friederick Priber, a linen merchant and beerhouse owner in Zittau. A son, Christian Gottlieb, was born to the couple in March of 1697.³² Nothing further is known of Priber until October of 1722, when he published at Erfurt an Inaugural Dissertation in Latin entitled, *The Use of the Study of Roman Law and the Ignorance of that Law in the Public Life of Germany*.³³ This work, which was the thesis for his doctorate in Jurisprudence, has nothing in it pertaining to his later utopian thinking, but it does confirm the assertion in the sources that Priber was a well-educated man.

After leaving Erfurt, Priber returned to Zittau, where he became a practicing lawyer. This town in Upper Lusatia, was (and still is) a Protestant city; thus it is highly improbable that a Catholic lawyer would have been active there, particularly since Priber is listed on the records as "Oberamts-regierungs-Advokat," attorney at the governmental superior bailiwick, or what in this country might correspond to a District Attorney.³⁴

"Americus" may have assumed, because Priber had gone to a school (once a famous Catholic university) under the jurisdiction of an arch-

³² The source for much of the genealogical information concerning Priber is Karl Fritz Engeleemann, *Genealogische Tabellen über Zittauer Familien*. Engelmann was the Hospitalverwalter (administrator of the hospital in Zittau) and was originally working on his own family during the years 1890-1893; he later compiled the genealogies of other families of Zittau from the church registers of the town. The manuscript consists of 9 folio volumes containing approximately 10,000 pages, now kept in the "Deutsche Bücherei" in Leipzig. The collection was bought in 1927 by the Zentralstelle für Deutsche Personen und Familien-Geschichte also located in Leipzig. After 1945, when the Soviets took over this area, the foundation was seized by the government and is now part of the Administration of German Archives in the Deutsche Demokratische Republik.

Further information of a genealogical nature was obtained from the distinguished genealogist Karl Friedrich von Frank, who is currently living in Austria. Two persons from East Germany were valuable sources of information, Stadtarchivar Dr. Arno Kunze, Archiv-Zittau, and Dr. G. Mühlfpfordt of the University of Halle, who is currently preparing a *History of German Utopians in Eastern Europe, France and America from the 16th to the early 19th Century*, and who has shown considerable interest in this author's research on Priber.

³³ Christianus Gottlieb Priber, *Usu Doctrinae Juris Romani de Ignorantia Juris in Foro Germaniae et Quod in eo Aegoumsit* (Erfordia, MDCCXXII).

³⁴ *Ibid.*, *Tabellen Zittauer Familien*.

bishop, that Priber was a Jesuit in disguise. While unlikely, this theory is still possible in view of the writer's marked anti-Catholicism, so endemic in eighteenth century England. It is also vaguely possible that Priber's degree "Dr. Jur." (Doctor of Jurisprudence) was somehow misinterpreted as "Jesuit".

Whatever the reasons for the theory held by "Americus", it can be seen that his account has had tremendous influence on the historical interpretation of Christian Priber, far out of proportion to the other sources, largely because of the carelessness of later recorders. It can also be seen that no documents, including the records of the Jesuit Order, contain any evidence to substantiate Priber's activities as a Jesuit, and examination of his background indicates little possibility of his being one. Thus the growth of the Priber legend illustrates clearly some of the dangers associated with historical inquiry, warns of the pitfalls in colonial historiography, and highlights the problems which one encounters in the use of material from the eighteenth century frontier.

The Jesuit issue is but one of the source problems involved in the Priber story. There are numerous questions still to be answered regarding his reasons for leaving Saxony, his first destination, the motivations for his Utopia, and the fate of his family. We now know more facts about Priber's life than at any time in the past. The next step is to investigate his significance as a representative of European social and intellectual thought in the eighteenth century as well as to develop further his role in early American frontier history. New evidence pertaining to these problems both justifies and encourages continued effort.

NOTES ON THE BOYCE FAMILY OF LAURENS AND NEWBERRY

Contributed by HENRY MIOT COX †

A native of Ireland, John Boyce was born in 1745 and came to the American colonies in 1765.¹ He travelled as a pedler until his marriage in 1777 to Elizabeth Miller of Rutherford County, North Carolina, and then settled in the Mollohon District of Newberry County, South Carolina, where he became a merchant and farmer. During the Revolution he served first under his brother Alexander Boyce² and later under Col. Thomas Dugan. He was an elder in McClintock's Church, Gilder's Creek, and upon his death, April 3, 1806, was buried in Gilder's Creek Cemetery. Issue: Robert, John, David, Alexander, Ker, James, Andrew, and Mary.³

John Boyce of Laurens County was the second son of John Boyce of Newberry. He married three times: *first*, Sarah, daughter of John Robertson of Newberry County; *second*, Mrs. Martha Sanders; *third*, Mrs. Nancy Duckett, née Nancy Dillard.⁴ Only eight of the seventeen children of John Boyce married, and only four had progeny surviving infancy.

The records below from the John Boyce family Bible were given to the compiler, with other notes, by the late Mrs. Sarah Jane Craig Gary.

† Mr. Cox, 1145 North 44th Street, Lincoln 3, Nebraska, is Secretary-Treasurer of the Nebraska Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

¹ *Journal of the American Irish Historical Society*, XII, 174-5.

² Capt. Alexander Boyce of the Sixth Regiment died of wounds received at the siege of Savannah, October 9, 1779. This *Magazine*, X (1909), 229. The previous year, Dec. 28, 1778, he had married Catherine Othelia McAllister. *Ibid.*, XI (1910), 168.

³ For notes on John Boyce of Newberry and his sons see John Belton O'Neill and John A. Chapman, *The Annals of Newberry* (Newberry, 1892), pp. 45-46, 118, 212-215, 782; and John A. Broadus, *Memoir of James Petigru Boyce* (N.Y., 1893. Reprinted Nashville, Tenn., 1927), pp. 17-26.

Robert Boyce was the father of Congressman William Waters Boyce. Ker Boyce (April 8, 1787-March 9, 1854), the father of the Rev. James Petigru Boyce, left the College of Charleston a bequest from which scholarships are still distributed annually to deserving students. J. H. Easterby, *A History of the College of Charleston* (Charleston, 1935), pp. 114, 203.

⁴ The will of John Robertson, dated March 29, 1832 and proven Dec. 26, 1832, mentions his deceased daughter Sarah Boyce and the conveyance of property for her children to John Boyce. JPC, Newberry County Will Book L, p. 561.

⁵ The will of John Boyce of Laurens County, dated Sept. 8, 1841, proven Aug. 7, 1843, mentions wife Nancy. JPC, Laurens County Will Book A, p. 36.

Mrs. Gary (April 12, 1832-September 10, 1933), daughter of Ann Elizabeth Boyce and granddaughter of John Boyce of Newberry,⁶ married Dorsey Leonidas Gary (February 9, 1833-May 4, 1887). For many years Mrs. Gary's home in Kinards was the gathering place for the Boyce, Craig, and Gary families.

MARRIAGES

John Boyce married [Sarah Robertson] 15th of January, 1807.
 John and Martha Boyce married Jan. 23, 1829.
 John Boyce and Nancy Boyce married Dec. 23, 1835.
 William L[ogan] Craig and Ann Elizabeth Boyce married Sept. 28, 1830.
 Barham Bobo and Eliza D[illard] Boyce married Oct. 25, 1855.
 Dorsey Gary and Jane Craig married Nov. 15, 1855.
 William Henderson and Alice Sims married Dec. 13, 1855.
 John [B.] Craig and Laura Boatwright married Feb. 14, 1856.
 Randolph Adams and Kate S. Henderson married Apr. 14, 1857.
 Barksdale Byrd and Amanda J[ane] Boyce married Nov. 17, 1864.
 Alvin H. Dean and Nancy Eliza Byrd married 18 March 1886.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Ann E[lizabeth] Boyce born 23 Nov. 1807 died Oct. 4, 1835.⁷
 Ker Boyce, born Mar 10, 1809, died Aug. 29, 1823.
 James A[lexander] Boyce, born Dec. 30, 1810, died Aug. 19, 1823.
 Martha M[iller] Boyce, born Mar 30, 1812.⁸
 John R[obertson] Boyce, born June 3, 1814, died Aug. 22, 1824.
 Margeory Boyce, born May 24, 1816, died Aug. 19, 1844.
 Agnes Boyce, born Jan 13, 1818.⁹
 Ruth Caroline Boyce, born Mar. 5, 1819, died Jan 17, 1820.
 Andrew Jackson Boyce, born July 13, 1820, died Aug. 12, 1822.
 Sarah R[obertson] Boyce, born 30 of May 1822.¹⁰
 Harriett [Evelyn] Boyce, born Dec. 15, 1823, died July 19, 1888.¹¹
 Robt. [R.] Boyce, born Mar 24, 1825, died Apr. 20, 1863.¹²
 Mary Lucinda Boyce, born Feb. 28, 1827, died Sept. 2, 1852.¹³
 David Randolph Boyce, born Nov. 21, 1836, died March 4, 1837.

⁶ John Boyce's will mentions grandchildren Sarah J. Craig and John B. Craig, children of his deceased daughter Elizabeth.

⁷ Married William Logan Craig. Two of their four children died in infancy.

⁸ Married John Henderson. They had three children.

⁹ Married _____ Whitmore. Their one child died in infancy.

¹⁰ Married _____ Farley. They had three children.

¹¹ Married her first cousin, Alexander Boyce, son of David Boyce. No issue.

¹² Ellison Capers, *Confederate Military History* (Atlanta, 1899), V, 107, 132, 135, 156, 157.

¹³ Married her first cousin, James Boyce, son of David Boyce. No issue.

Eliza Dillard Boyce, born Mar 27, 1838, died Jan. 26, 1888.¹⁴
 Charles Baring Boyce, born 16 of Nov. 1839, died July 13, 1863.¹⁵
 Amanda Jane Boyce, born July 29, 1842, died Apr 30, 1888.¹⁶
 James Boatwright Craig was born 18 Oct. 1856.¹⁷
 John Craig Gary was born Aug. 12, 1856.¹⁸
 Ellen Miot Craig was born Jan. 27, 1858.¹⁹
 Kate Gary was born May 1, 1858.²⁰
 Jenny M. Adams was born 1 Febr. 1858.²¹
 William L. Craig was born Oct. 3, 1859.²²
 Nancy Eliza Byrd was born Oct. 10, 1866.

DEATHS

John Boyce departed this life on the 23rd day of June 1843 in the sixty-fourth year of his age, at 1/2 past eleven o'clock, A. M.

Departed this life Sarah Boyce consort of John Boyce August 22 1827 [1828? *corner of page torn*].

Departed this life Martha Boyce consort of John Boyce Oct. 25th, 1834.

Nancy E. Boyce departed this life May 21st 1875. Aged 73 years, 4 months, and 12 days. At 1/4 past 12 o'clock A. M.

Departed this life Wm. L. Craig Sept. 18, 1836.

INSCRIPTIONS ON TOMBSTONES IN THE JOHN BOYCE CEMETERY²³

Captain Robert Boyce/March 24, 1825/Died in Confederate Service/April 20, 1863

Marjery Boyce/19 Aug 1844/in the 28th year of her life

Infant son of John and M. Henderson/March 22/and died April 11, 1831

Infant son of Wm. L. and Ann E. Craig

In memory of James H./son of Wm. L. and Ann E. Craig/who was born July 25, 1833/and died Sept. 17, 1835

Sacred to the memory of Annie Craig/Consort of W. L. Craig/who was born Nov. 23, 1807/and died Oct. 4, 1835

¹⁴ Married her cousin, Barham Bobo, son of Barham and Marjory Boyce Bobo and grandson of David Boyce.

¹⁵ A.S. Salley, *South Carolina Troops in Confederate Service* (Columbia, 1913-1930), II, 528.

¹⁶ Married A. Barksdale Byrd. They had one daughter.

¹⁷ Son of John Boyce and Laura Boatwright Craig.

¹⁸ Son of Dorsey L. and Sarah Jane Craig Gary.

¹⁹ Daughter of John Boyce and Laura Boatwright Craig.

²⁰ Daughter of Dorsey L. and Sarah Jane Craig Gary.

²¹ Daughter of Randolph and Sarah Katherine Saluda Henderson Adams, granddaughter of John and Martha Miller Boyce Henderson. The Adams family moved from South Carolina to Clarksdale, Mississippi.

²² Son of John Boyce and Laura Boatwright Craig.

²³ This burial ground is near John Boyce's two-story house (built of bricks made on his land), in the east end of Laurens County near the Enoree River.

Sacred to the memory of Wm. L. Craig/who departed this life/Sept. 18, 1836

Here lies the remains of John Boyce/who died 23 of June 1843/in the 64th year of his age

In memory of/Charles B. Boyce/who was born Nov. 16, 1839/ and died July 13, 1866/in the 24th year of his age

Sacred to the memory/of/Mary M. Henderson/born Dec. 31, 1837/died June 1, 1839

Infant son of John and Martha Henderson

Sacred to the memory of/Catherine Henderson/daughter of William and Mary Henderson

Sacred to the memory of Martha Henderson/consort of John Henderson/who was born March 30, 1812

Sacred to the memory of Mildred A. Henderson/consort of John Henderson/who was born Dec. 23, 1817/and died July 1, 1845

Sacred to the memory of/Frances Henderson/who was born Oct. 31, 1844/and died August 8, 1845

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF CHARLESTON BEFORE 1860 *

By NITA KATHARINE PYBURN
Florida State University

The public school system of Charleston originated and developed before 1860 within the framework of the state school law of 1811.¹ This law provided for free schools in each district equal to the number of representatives each sent to both houses of the legislature. These schools were to be administered by from three to thirteen commissioners (a board) appointed by the legislature from each district.

The law not only provided for a state system of free schools but for the growth and development of the system. This development was the responsibility of the commissioners, to a great extent, working with the legislature. They were to have, among others, the power "to arrange the system of instruction until some general system be organized. . . ." The curriculum was always to include the "primary elements" of reading, writing and arithmetic, "and such other branches of education as the commissioners . . . may from time to time direct." The legislature was to appropriate three hundred dollars annually for each school, "until other sufficient funds may by law be provided." When the commissioners made their more or less clerical report to the legislature, they might include "any observation on the state or regulations of the schools which may appear necessary or important."

In the light of subsequent events, the statement of the law concerning those who were to attend provided great leeway for growth. Every citizen was entitled to send his children to any free school in the district, "free from any expense whatsoever on account of tuition; . . ." However, there was an additional phrase, "a preference shall always be given to poor orphans and the children of indigent and necessitous parents." This last provision, re-enforced by a strong tradition, caused the free school of Charleston to be for the poor only for several decades.

* All the information in this article, unless otherwise indicated, is found in the *Minutes of the Commissioners of Free Schools of the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, Charleston, South Carolina* from 1812 through 1860. These records are in the collections of the South Carolina Historical Society.

¹ The first free school in Charleston, however, was founded in 1710 by a special act of the Assembly. See Henry P. Archer, "The Public Schools of Charleston—Their Organization, Development and Present Status," in *Year Book, City of Charleston*, 1886, pp. 173-199.—M.B.P.

But, when the public demanded universal education, a new law was not necessary.

The school commissioners of Charleston, appointed by the legislature, met and organized in January 1812. As provided for by the law, they held regular quarterly meetings, extra ones when necessary, and made their annual report to the legislature. This they continued to do more or less faithfully, regardless of the personnel of the board, until after 1860. However, the board was almost self-perpetuating, since the commissioners could fill any vacancies occurring during their term, and since the legislature reappointed members as a rule. The two exceptions were in 1844 and again in 1854 when the public demanded a change.

During the first three decades or more, the commissioners created, located, relocated, and administered schools. They employed teachers on the basis of sound morals and general intelligence. They drew money from the state and paid the teachers. Their power to dismiss teachers "at pleasure" was seldom exercised, although in one instance an instructor was dismissed for reason of "too great severity." They heard complaints, made adjustments, and wrote letters of recommendation.

The commissioners also admitted pupils, decided what they were to study, and determined the texts to be used. The latter usually included Webster's spelling book, Murray's grammar and a simple catechism. They stated repeatedly that a chapter from the Bible was to be read daily without comment. They examined the pupils regularly and had the tutors send specimens of handwriting to the quarterly meeting of the board to be judged by its members.

Regulations were adopted by the commissioners for governing the schools. The school year was to be from March 25 to September 21 and from September 25 to March 21, with two weeks vacation for Christmas and the same at Whitsunside. During summer, the school was to be in session from 8:00 to 12:00 and from 3:00 to 5:00, in winter from 9:00 to 1:00 and from 3:00 to 5:00; there were no classes on Saturday. The teachers were to pay for their school room out of their salaries and were consistently denied permission to teach in their homes. The ruling that parents were to furnish books and supplies for their children was never satisfactory. In spite of numerous regulations, attendance was seldom good in the estimation of the visitors, who were members of the board.

Regardless of the wording of the law, the commissioners considered the free schools as charitable institutions, consistently refusing re-

quests of teachers to be allowed to admit paying pupils. If these were taught, instruction had to be given after regular school hours. When the President of the United States visited Charleston in 1819 and when General Lafayette visited the city in 1825, the pupils of the free school had the same status in their participation of the ceremonies as those from the orphanage, a charitable institution.

In their first report to the legislature (1812), the commissioners revealed and summarized their philosophy. Five teachers, at different salaries, had taught 260 pupils free of tuition at \$4,800 for the year. Had these 260 paid tuition, the cost would have been \$13,000. The \$8,200 saved was proof of the utility and benefit derived from a system "suggested by Humanity, planned with wisdom and found on sound principles of national policy."

At this time, the Lancastrian plan of education was being tried in various cities throughout the nation. This was the plan by which the more advanced students, monitors, taught those not so far advanced. It enabled one teacher to handle many more pupils and was therefore less expensive. In January 1814, the report included a statement that all of the scholars had improved in general, particularly those in school No. 2 "which had adopted the Lancastrian plan in part."

According to the Minutes of March 1820, the commissioners had employed Mr. E. S. Courtney as teacher for school No. 1, which was on the Lancastrian plan. He was to receive and instruct one hundred pupils, for which service he was to be paid \$1,200 per year. He was to rent his own school rooms and pay his assistants as did each of the teachers of the other four schools which were not yet on the Lancastrian plan. The teachers of these four received less money and taught fewer students.

The Lancastrian system must have been popular since there were fourteen applicants for Courtney's position when he resigned in 1823. However, the commissioners did not recommend this plan in all cases. In their reply to the legislature's request in 1820 for their opinion, they said the success of such a school depended on several things. Among these were the character and talent of the teacher and the concentration of pupils because transportation was a problem. They did not advise more schools in Charleston on the Lancastrian plan at present; whether others should be established in the future should be left up to the school commissioners.

Notwithstanding this recommendation, in January 1821, the board relocated schools and re-distributed pupils until there were four schools

instead of five. Each teacher was to receive \$1,200 per year for instructing not less than eighty pupils. This adoption of the Lancastrian plan, or an adaptation of it, enabled the commissioners to report in 1827 that 500 pupils had been taught for \$4,800. This was an increase of 240 pupils over 1812 with no increase in expenditure.

There was another development in the school system which was interwoven with the Lancastrian plan. It was a step toward what later came to be known as articulation, one school preparing or leading to a higher one. This resulted from the solution of a practical problem.

Pupils under eight years of age persisted in attending the free school despite a regulation that children so young could not be admitted unless they could read. The visiting committees reported repeatedly that these immature pupils took up too much time which should have been devoted to the more advanced pupils. In 1825, one of the teachers, the Rev. Mr. Symmes, died. Whereupon, the other three recommended that they be given all of the advanced pupils of the four schools and that Mr. Symmes's salary be divided between two teachers who would teach the younger pupils.

Their recommendation was put into effect, the commissioners observing that such an arrangement had been successful in New England. Feeling that these primary schools could contribute to the improvement of the higher grades, they created two such schools for boys and girls of the ages four to eight years. These pupils were to study spelling, reading, simple tables of arithmetic, writing as far as single letters, and a simple catechism. Each teacher was to receive \$600.00 for teaching not less than fifty pupils. Miss Marguerite Symmes (later Mrs. Tharin) and Miss Ann M. Forgartie were duly elected teachers of the two schools. Miss Forgartie taught from 1826 to 1856. Nearly all of the teachers of the free schools taught, similarly, for years.

The minutes of the meetings of the school commissioners from 1834 to 1844 were not recorded, but clippings from the *Charleston Courier* were pasted in the Minutes book. These included notices of the election of teachers, the reports of visiting committees, and the results of public examinations.

Other clippings indicate that some were progressive in their thinking about the public schools. One item in the paper for November 21, 1838, invited the legislature to consider appropriating a sum of money to erect large and airy school rooms in each of the wards of the city and one on the Neck. This plan was considered important for reasons of comfort and health. In the paper for December 11, 1843, there was

a notice that the Governor recommended the appointment of a Superintendent of Free Schools, but the legislature rejected the recommendation. On August 3, 1843, the paper invited the attention of the public to the notice of the commissioners of the free schools, "very properly directing the distribution of male and female students into separate schools."

Two items from the city paper indicated there was further development of the idea that one school should prepare for another. On December 14, 1835, there was a statement that the select committee of the legislature on the petition of Charleston College made a favorable report. It contained a resolution that the sum of \$2,000 be appropriated to enable the college to educate ten youths from the free schools. More than ten years later, December 3, 1841, there was an article which pointed out that teachers for the classical schools were supplied by the city and state colleges; the author thought the free schools should be supplied with teachers from the military college where the ancient languages were not emphasized. He approved the resolution introduced in the legislature providing for the appointment of graduate beneficiaries of the State Military Academy as teachers of the free schools. To him, this appeared admirably calculated to meet the views of the advocates of reform in the public school system.

There had been advocates of reform for some time. As a result, the legislature appointed some new commissioners in 1844. They met and organized in January of that year, electing the Rev. Charles Hanckel as chairman. His first act was to thank Mr. John Horlbeck for his continued (1832-1844) service as secretary to the board. Then a nephew, Daniel Horlbeck, was elected to the position. The Rev. Hanckel served as chairman and Daniel Horlbeck as secretary from 1844 to 1854.

The report of the commissioners for 1846 includes their plans. In it, they emphasized the importance and advantages of a good English education for the poor white population: Without it they could not exercise the elective franchise with independence or discrimination, nor could they be successful farmers. The Commissioners suggested that more schools be created and that each be furnished with a suitable and permanent habitation by the erection of plain and suitable buildings; in this way, the teachers would not be compelled to hire school rooms at their own expense. They also suggested a small appropriation be made for the purchase of maps and other "appendages" necessary for an efficient and well conducted school, so that the teachers would not have to buy these from their small salaries.

These recommendations were put into effect. At the January meeting of 1849, the commissioners imposed an assessment of 5% on the tax-paying inhabitants of the parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael (under provisions of an act of the last legislature) to provide for the erection of free school houses and other necessary appendages necessary for the improvement of schools. A similar assessment, though varying in amount, was imposed each year until after 1860. In April of 1849, the amount derived from the assessment was \$2,894.55. This was invested in the South Carolina Railroad.

Immediately, the board initiated a program of building, but it increased the number of schools faster than it could erect the houses. In the October meeting of 1849, the commissioners recommended three or four primary schools in the city and three on the Neck. These were to prepare pupils for a proposed high school for boys and girls.

By January 1852, the first school building was completed. It was to house an additional school, No. 6. There were eighteen applicants for the teacher of No. 6, Mrs. Isabella Blair being the successful candidate. Her salary was reduced from \$750 to \$500 because she did not have to pay rent. The teachers of all the free schools were invited to be present at the opening of the first school housed in a building owned by the board.

The commissioners created five additional schools paid for by appropriations from the legislature. In 1853, the teachers were: School No. 1, Ebenezer Thayer; No. 2, P. F. Smith; No. 3, J. A. Blum; No. 4, Miss Sarah B. Scott; No. 5, Miss Ann M. Forgartie; No. 6, Mrs. Isabella Blair; No. 7, J. O. Beckman; No. 8, Miss M. S. Ward; No. 9, Miss Sarah Ann Mellichamp; No. 10, Miss Sarah Lee; No. 11, Miss R. H. Petrie.

As the finances of the board increased, it began assuming responsibility for equipment and books. At the first meeting of 1853, the commissioners voted to purchase philosophical apparatus for each school. However, each teacher was to pay part of the cost of the apparatus for his or her school. At the January meeting of 1854, the commissioners resolved that \$5.00 be put at the disposition of each member of the board for purchasing books for children whom the teacher designated as needy. At mid-year of 1854, the board presented a financial statement: Cash on deposit in Bank of State, \$5,434.07; check, \$79.76; Savings Bank, \$281.90; bonds, \$6,500—making a total of \$12,295.73.

From 1844 to 1854, the school board was busy raising money, building school houses, buying lots, and creating new schools. As a result, it was able to report to the legislature in the fall of 1854 eleven schools

with an enrollment of 1,133 pupils at a cost of \$10,800. This was an average expenditure of \$9.53 per pupil. Only twenty pupils had died during the year of the prevailing fever and other causes. Each school had apparatus for illustrating geographical, astronomical, and philosophical principles. Two new lots had been purchased, one in the city and one on the Neck.

During the decade 1844 to 1854, the school system had grown and developed, but it was yet for the poor. There was an increasing demand in Charleston, as elsewhere throughout the nation, for universal education, for education free to the rich and poor alike. In 1853, James H. Thornwell, President of the State College, addressed a vigorous letter to Governor Manning on "Public Instruction in South Carolina." In it, he urged universal education as the only foundation of democracy.² In 1855, Henry Barnard of Connecticut visited Charleston on the invitation of Governor Allston and aroused the people to the advantages of and necessity for a school system for the rich and poor alike.³

As a result of these demands for universal public schools, new commissioners for Charleston were appointed by the legislature. At their first meeting the Rev. Hanckel relinquished the chairmanship to C. G. Memminger. The new chairman immediately appointed a committee of three to study the schools and to make recommendations for their improvement.

The chairman of the committee, W. J. Bennett, made the report on February 5, 1855. In it, he stressed universal education as the aim. "Free schools as a discriminatory invidious charity never have succeeded and never will." To him, education of a people was a glorious undertaking and whether measured by responsibility or influence upon life and eternity, there was no other like it. He wanted to educate all of the people at good public schools.

In order to realize this aim, Bennett made recommendations. He stressed the need for school houses which were neat, suitable, and permanent. They should be located on an elevation for sanitary reasons and for light and warmth. There should be beautiful grounds with shrubs and trees.

He recommended a general tax, not a per capita assessment as at present. In this way, the teachers would be free of the caprice of parents and dependence on others. There should be good teachers with

² J. H. Thornwell, *Letter to Governor Manning on Public Instruction in South Carolina* republished by the *News and Courier* Press in 1885.

³ C. W. Dabney, *Universal Education in the South* (Chapel Hill, 1936), I, 231.

supervisory care which would necessitate the establishment of a normal school. "Such an institution was the fulcrum of the whole power." Each prospective teacher should be taught how to teach, how to methodize, and how to manage a school. The idea that any educated person could teach was a mistake.

The report included a recommendation that the board of education elect a secretary who would devote full time and energy to the work. A zealous head was needed who would not only harmonize all parts of the system into a whole but would "impart warmth and light from well charged hearts and minds."

As the first step in implementing these ideas, Bennett and his committee recommended a model school on the New York plan. This would include a primary school for those from four to eight years of age and a department for boys and one for girls from eight to fourteen years. The best students from the model school were to go to the normal school, free academies, and Charleston College.

This model school would demand a three-story building: the basement or first floor devoted to play; the second or ground floor to the primary department; and the third floor to the departments for boys and girls. The city should aid in financing the building, the cost of which was estimated to be \$15,000. Sooner or later, this model school was to absorb some of the free schools.

The commissioners took immediate action on the report. They decided the hold-over member of the previous board be in charge of the schools with which they had been connected. This would leave the new members free to carry out the plans recommended for the model school. In the spring of 1855, they selected a site, purchased a lot, approved a plan, and engaged Mr. Edward Forgartie to erect the building.

In the summer of 1855, the commissioners appointed a committee to visit public schools in New York and to engage teachers of the proposed model school. Among the members were W. J. Bennett, Col. James Simmons, and Charles Furman. These three, as well as Memminger, assumed leadership for the development of the public school system of Charleston. The commissioners also elected at this time Dr. H. S. Dickson as orator for the inauguration of the public school system, scheduled for July 4, 1856.

On May 15, 1856, the committee reported it had found in New York a system whereby boys and girls were educated at public expense. Each boy could go from the public schools to a classical and scientific school if he did well on the examinations. While in New York, upon the

recommendation of Henry Barnard, the committee employed J. D. Geddings, formerly Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn, as principal of the boys' grammar school and superintendent of the whole school system. It also engaged Miss Olivia Edwards as principal of the girls' grammar school and her sister, Miss Emily Edwards, as principal of the primary school. These three from New York taught in Charleston until after 1860.

The model school was named for W. J. Bennett in recognition of his tireless efforts in the cause of public education. On June 25, 1856, the "Bennett School," located on St. Philip Street near George, was opened to receive applicants for admission. And, as scheduled, on July 4, 1856, a public celebration in commemoration of the inauguration of the Public School System of Charleston was held at Hibernian Hall.

It was on this occasion that Dr. Dickson gave the address—his theme, universal education. He insisted that each country had the right to select its own kind of education, and ours was universal. Everyone should be taught reading, writing and primary religion. It was by these means that one could exercise his independent franchise. In the opinion of the speaker, the State should send a messenger of instruction to each log house, regardless of how distant and solitary. "From such universally diffused intelligence must follow universal elevation." Knowledge was the only hope in the contest with ignorance, fanaticism and crime. "Like Ajax our sole prayer must be for light."⁴

So the Bennett School was launched as the beginning of universal education. The creation of this model school was accompanied by a development within the public school system. This new school included a primary department which prepared for the higher departments. It also absorbed some of the older schools, thereby increasing the enrollment. Organization of classes became necessary, and a graded school emerged.

The creation of the model school also generated greater interest in the public school system. The legislature authorized the board to levy a 15% assessment on the general tax—the highest it had ever been permitted to levy. The board became responsible for rooms, books, furniture, stationery, and fuel. There was a resolution to get trees for the grounds. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a visit from his Excellency, the Governor, at the School House.

⁴ H. S. Dickson, *Address Delivered at the Inauguration of the Public School System of Charleston, July 4, 1856* (Charleston, 1856).

The list of teachers, as given for February 25, 1857, reveals the organization of the public school system. The teachers were: Model School, J. D. Geddings, Principal, P. F. Smith, Vice-Principal, and three assistants; girls' grammar school, Miss O. L. Edwards, Principal, Miss S. B. Scott, Vice-Principal, and three assistants; primary department, Miss E. W. Edwards, Principal, Mrs. M. Whitehead, Vice-Principal, and three assistants; School No. 2, John A. Blum, Principal, and one assistant; School No. 3, Miss S. Ward, Principal, and one assistant; School No. 4, Miss Isabella Blair, Principal, and one assistant; School No. 5, Mrs. S. E. Beighly, Principal, and one assistant. The commissioners considered the experiment of the model school satisfactory to the extent that they initiated plans for a second one to take care of eight hundred pupils.

The development of the public school system created a demand not only for more teachers but for better trained teachers. The commissioners brought this need to the attention of the legislature in January, 1858, and recommended the creation of a high and normal school for girls. In response, the legislature appropriated \$10,000 to be matched by the citizens of Charleston and \$5,000 annually if the citizens would furnish a like amount. In this way, students from the state as well as those in the city could attend.

In calling for subscriptions to the fund, C. G. Memminger, in an article in the *Charleston Mercury*, January 21, 1858, gave the history of an earlier attempt to create a normal school and presented plans for the proposed one. Teachers in the public schools had given their services free on Saturdays, but this plan had provided not only an exhaustive schedule of work for them but a limited time for instruction. A bigger problem was the meager knowledge of the students, who had to be educated before they could be trained. More subject matter had to be taught. As a result of this attempt, the board, realizing that a high school for girls was a necessity and was a preliminary step to a normal school, made plans to meet the situation. Those girls who had no intention of teaching could remain in the high school; the others could be transferred to the normal department at the proper time. The board proposed to get the best teachers and make education free to all. Thus a body of intelligent, native teachers might be available to the whole State. Memminger closed his article by pointing out that a contribution to this worthy effort would confer a lasting benefit to our country long after the giver had passed away.

The citizens of Charleston responded to this appeal by contributing \$7,000. Charles M. Furman, Esq., Senior Warden (also a school

commissioner) of the Fellowship Society, pledged an additional \$3,000 in return for being permitted to name beneficiaries to the school. The contribution of the Society plus that of the citizens made the \$10,000 to be matched by the State.

Immediately, the commissioners made plans for the school. They selected a location on St. Philip Street, westside between Beaufain and Wentworth on the site of the "old parsonage," for the "Female High and Normal School." They adopted a plan for a commodious building with every convenience of comfort and education and construction was begun.

The board's plans not only included a building but rules for governing the school and a course of study for three years of two terms each—October to March, and March to August. A diploma was to be given at the end of the course. Those preparing to teach were to receive certificates at the completion of the first and the second year as well as the diploma at the end of the third year.

The school was to have two departments, the high school and the normal school. Any girl in the city of good moral character and sufficient attainment to enter the lowest class would be able to enter the high school. This lowest class was to be a review of the highest class in the common or public schools. From that point on, the subjects were to be the branches of an English education. To this would be added French, which was considered more than a mere accomplishment: It cultivated the mental powers and gave access to a new field of mind. Vocal music was to be incidental to all education.

The other department was to be for the training of teachers. The pupils of this normal school were to take all of the studies in the high school. In addition, they were to have instruction in the best modes of teaching and in practice teaching in the public schools. Students throughout the State were to be admitted to this department. An applicant had to be at least fifteen years of age, had to declare her desire to make herself a competent teacher of the State, and had to pass an examination in reading, writing, orthography, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and history.

The commissioners adopted specific courses for the students of both the high school and the normal school. Reading was to be required for one term; spelling, one; orthography, five; and writing, drawing and music, six terms each. Composition was to be required for six terms and grammar, English Literature, rhetoric and elocution for one term each. French was to be required for six and Spanish for two terms. History

was to be required for two terms and ancient history, ancient geography, and physical geography for one term each. Arithmetic was to be required for three terms, algebra for two, and geometry for one. Physiology, natural science, astronomy, and intellectual and moral philosophy were to be required for one term each. The commissioners considered that these courses provided a good English education with modern languages added.

At the opening of the "Female High and Normal School," May 19, 1859, C. G. Memminger, chairman of the school commissioners, gave the address. On this occasion, he presented, in the name of the board, two new school buildings to the public. One was the second model school on Friend (now Legare) Street designed for eight hundred boys and girls; the second was the building they were dedicating.

In his address, Memminger announced that all primary education offered was for both boys and girls. But five schools of higher education had been provided, in whole or in part, by the public for boys only. These were the South Carolina College, the Charleston College, the Arsenal at Columbia, the Citadel at Charleston, and the High School for Boys on Society Street. The fact that girls had no participation in these benefits was not necessarily an oversight. No satisfactory plan had been devised by a public authority for higher education for girls. The school being launched was the first attempt to reach that end.

To the speaker, there was no question as to the importance of education for women. The part they played in the cultivation of the morals and development of the young alone demanded that they be educated. There were other reasons. Woman's intelligence should be cultivated in order to promote her own internal happiness. She should be furnished "with resources for the mind—with material for internal peace and happiness." There were practical reasons also why women should be educated as teachers: they could earn an honorable livelihood and supply a demand for competent instructors.

The climax of Memminger's address was the presentation of the person who had been employed to guide the destinies of the school. The commissioners had spared no pains in searching for a principal, and the man they selected had enjoyed the confidence of the most intelligent people where he had resided. Mr. F. H. Sawyer, from Boston, was willing to stake his reputation and fortune upon the Charleston school of education for girls. So the "Female High and Normal School" began its operation in the spring of 1859.⁵

⁵ C. G. Memminger, "Address of the Female High and Normal School in Charleston, South Carolina, 1859," *The Charleston Daily Courier*, May 24, 1859.

The salaries for the members of the faculty of the girl's school were higher than the salaries of teachers in the other schools. Principal Sawyer received \$2,500 per year; Miss A. C. Braeckett, \$1,200; Miss Caroline Price, \$1,000; and Miss Isabella Otis, \$800—making a total of \$5,500.

The faculties of the other schools were growing. In 1860 there were twenty-six teachers in the public school system. There were four listed above in the high and normal school. J. D. Geddings continued to be the principal of the St. Philip Street school; he had a vice-principal and four assistants. Miss O. L. Edwards, the principal of the grammar school for girls had a vice-principal and five assistants. Miss E. Edwards, the principal for the primary school, had on her staff a vice-principal and seven assistants. The total expenditure for the year 1860 was \$45,000.

So, by 1860, the citizens of Charleston had worked out and put into operation a system of public graded schools extending through high school. They adapted ideas and secured teachers from elsewhere, but the schools were indigenous. The city system of education was forged in an actual situation by those vitally interested in its problems.

The public school system of Charleston before 1860—publicly supported, publicly controlled, and universal in principle—could be compared favorably with that of any other city. The pioneer work of its citizens proved an example and encouragement to those working on the same problem in other sections and served as the foundation for later developments in education.⁶

⁶ M. C. Kneece, *The Contribution of C. G. Memminger to the Cause of Education*, Bulletin of the University of South Carolina, No. 177 (Columbia, 1956), pp. 54-69.

FRANCIS KINLOCH: A SOUTH CAROLINA ARTIST

BY NATHALIA WRIGHT
University of Tennessee

One of the most distinguished though short-lived families in the history of South Carolina in the late colonial and early national period was the Kinloch family, a branch of the Kinlochs of Scotland descended from Sir Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton, Bart., and his son the Hon. James Kinloch.¹ Of this branch the brothers Francis and Cleland Kinloch, born in the 1770's, were representative. Both were educated at Eton and travelled as youths on the continent. Francis was an author, soldier, civil office holder, and planter. Cleland owned Weehaw Plantation near Georgetown and later built the large and beautiful estate of Acton near Stateburg.

Cleland's twin sons, born in 1798, were named for himself and his brother. Cleland, Jr., graduated from Harvard in 1818, at which time his home was listed as Georgetown, and died in London in 1823. Francis, the other twin, apparently did not attend college with his brother, but by 1831 he too had gone abroad.

In October of that year he was in Paris. Here he met among other Americans James Fenimore Cooper and the young sculptor Horatio Greenough of Boston, whom he had known in the United States. At this time Greenough was having difficulty launching his career. Kinloch gave him an order for a bust,² conferred with Cooper about petitioning Congress to commission him to execute a statute of Washington,³ and subsequently purchased (probably instead of the work ordered) his bust of Lafayette. This work was modelled in Paris in the autumn of 1831 and finished in marble by 1834. At that time it was given by Kinloch to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.⁴

Meantime Kinloch had gone early in 1832 to Florence, where Greenough and other American artists—including Thomas Cole, John Cranch, and John Gore—were living, and here he apparently spent the rest of

¹ The information in this paragraph and the first two sentences in the next paragraph come from H. D. Bull, "Kinloch of South Carolina," *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, XLVI (April, July 1945), 63-69, 159-165.

² *Letters of Horatio Greenough to his Brother, Henry Greenough* (Boston, 1887), p. 87.

³ Greenough to Cooper [Jan. 14-March 8], 1832 (Yale).

⁴ *Philadelphia National Gazette*, July 21, 1834.

his life. For a while he lived in the same house with several of them—the so-called Casa dei Frati belonging to the Order of the Servi di Maria, located directly behind the church of SS. Annunziata. Greenough found him on better acquaintance “the oddest and at the same time the best fellow in the world.” “There’s no nullify about him—,” he wrote Cooper, “I assure you he trembles for his *niggers*—I think with reason.”⁵

Kinloch soon took up art studies himself, apparently in painting. By 1835 he had made, Greenough thought, “wonderful progress.” “He has the most indefatigable industry,” he wrote his brother Henry, who also had been an art student in Florence a few years before. “His portraits are astonishing; every Academy figure as like as it can stand; a certain hardness and blackness about the shadowing, from a desire to put everything in. How far he’ll go through in invention I can’t say.”⁶

Apparently Kinloch did not go far in any line. No work of his seems to have survived and, indeed, hardly any further reference to him until his death in 1840. He died in Rome after a short illness late in July. Greenough tried to obtain his personal effects in Florence but without success.⁷ Official notice of his death was made by the Secretary of State to the publisher of the *Southern Patriot* in Charleston, South Carolina, on October 20.⁸

Yet as representative of a certain group, if not alone, Kinloch was a figure worthy of notice. He was one of that group of American artists, art students, and writers who early in the nineteenth century discovered for themselves and their countrymen the life and the art of Italy and so enriched the life and the art of their own country. Most of them came from the northeast and the middle west, but there were a few southerners. Because of their common dedication to a non-political cause, however, their sectional differences were not divisive. A South Carolinian could purchase a New Englander’s work and present it to a Philadelphia academy, in a gesture not only of friendship but of pride in the awakening national artistic consciousness.

⁵ Greenough to Cooper, Jan. 29, 1833 (Yale).

⁶ *Letters of Horatio Greenough* . . . , pp. 109-110.

⁷ Greenough to George Washington Greene, Aug. 7, 18, 1840 (In the possession of the author of this article).

⁸ *Southern Patriot*, Nov. 2, 3, 4, 1840.

RECORDS OF THE GEORGETOWN METHODIST CHURCH
1811 - 1897

Contributed by Anne A. White and Frances H. Leonard

(Continued from January)

MARRIAGES AND BAPTISMAL RECORDS

Samuel Philip Kirton was baptized by Samuel Leard. Aug. 27, 1841.

Joseph White Lesesne, son of Joseph Lesesne and Ann his wife was born 12th Nov. 1810 and baptized this day by Thomas Mason. _____

Samuel Frederick Lesesne, son of Charles and Ann E. Lesesne, was born the 15th of Feb. 1813 and baptized this day by Jos. Travis. June 20, 1813.

Tobias Luke (and adult of Marlborough District) was baptized by me— Wm. Capers. April 3, 1816.

Isabella Lehue, daughter of Charles and Eliza Lehue was baptized this day by S. Bryan. Sept. 6, 1816.

John F. Lesesne, son of Joseph Lesesne, and Ann his wife, was born Jan. 12th 1817 and baptized this day by Sam K. Hodges. April 27, 1817.

Lewis Laval (of Charleston) was married to Maria _____ by William Ca[pers]. May 8, 1817.

William Lorebour _____ of John M. and Mary _____ was born 10th June _____ and baptized this day by Asbu[ry Morgan]. June 23, 1822.

Charles Howard Lahue son of Charles and Eliza Lahue was born the 28th day of January 1820 and baptized this day by Asbury Morgan. Aug. 22, 1822.

Were married, Moses L. Leger to Mary Harington by T. Lawson Winn. July 12, 18[2]7.

Samuel Leard, son of --- uel and Susan M. M. Leard, born 22nd of July 1841 and _____ baptized this day by P. A. M. Williams. Oct. 31, 1841.

Mary Lansden (adult) baptized this day by W. Holmes Ellison. _____

William Green Miller son of Thomas Miller and Mary his wife was born 13th November 1810 and baptized this day by Thomas Mason. _____

John Marshal son of Thomas Marshal and Esther his wife, was born March 10th 1811 and baptized this day by James Norton. Nov. 3, 1811.

Ellanor Mills daughter of Andrew Mills and Ellanor his wife was born May 15th 1811 and baptized this day by James Norton. Dec. 4, 1811.

Sarah Ansley Munnerlin daughter of _____ Munnerlin _____

Robert Francis Withers Munnerlin son of Charles Munnerlin and Susan His wife was born Sept. 11th 1812 and baptized this day by Joseph Travis. May 30, 1813.

William Charles Munnerlin son of William Munnerlin and Mary his wife was _____ July 11th 1813 and baptiz -- _____ day by Joseph [Travis]. Jan. 2, 1814.

A Roach M ----- was born Feb. _____ 1814 and bapti -- this day by A. Sent[er]. June 25, _____.

Harriot E. Marsh daughter of John Marsh deac'd. and Mary Marsh was born 4 July 1816 and baptized this day by Sam K. Hodges. Aug. 28, 1817.

John Marsh son of _____ John Marsh _____ Mary his wife _____ born 9 Feb. 1809 ----- ---ptized this day by Sam. K. Hodges. Aug. 2, _____.

Winsmore H. Marsh _____ of John Marsh _____ Mary his wife was _____ 1 May 1814 and bap ----- _____ day by _____.

Mabary - olms was marr --- to Ann _____ bothe of near this place. Henry Bass. July 23, 1815.

Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Mary E. Mash was born Aug. 20th 1815 and was baptized by S. Bryan. March 24, 1815.

Harriet Roach, daughter of _____ McGregor was born Jan. 15th 1816 and baptized by S. Bryan. March 24, 1816.

Thomas A. Mathews son _____ John Mathews (deceased) and Ann his wife was _____ Dec. 20 _____ June 24, 1817.

James, son of Capt. Robert Marsh (of this town) and Mary his wife was baptized by Wm. Capters. _____.

Sarah L. Maculey and William Maculey the children of Sarah Maculey were baptized by Whitman C. Hill. April 13, 1819.

Robert A. Jackson Mcknight the son of A. Mcknight and Sarah B. his wife, was baptized by Whitman C. Hill. April 18, 1819.

Thomas Munnerlyn and Sarah ----- lin were married _____ N ---- Talley. _____.

Susan Ann daughter of Robert and Mary E. Mash was born _____ and baptized this day by Samuel Dunwoody. March 30, 1823.

Sarah Frances daughter of David L. and Sophia McBride was born Dec. 15th 1822 and bapti --- _____ day by Wm. M. [Kennedy]. May 4, _____.

Celia McCulloug - was baptized this _____ by Samuel Du[nwoody] Maria Celia Daug ---- of Wm. and _____ McCullough was born Oct. 10, 1823 _____ and baptized this _____ by Samuel D[unwoody]. Dec. 2, _____.

James Marlow and Milly Maclimore were joined together in the holy state of matrimony this day by Thomas Winn. April 5, 1827.

Sarah Ann daughter of John and Mary L. Mathews was baptized by S. P. Powell. _____, 18[2]9.

Daniel McWilliams _____ Eliza M. Christian were ----- ed this day by W. Holmes Ellison. Feb. 24, 1832.

James H. Munnerlyn and Amelia Daniels were this day married by me. Chs. Betts. Jan. 23, 1834.

Benjamin Allston Munnerlyn son of James H. Munnerlyn and Amelia his wife was baptized by me. D. G. Allen. May 31, 1835.

Mary Allson Munnerlyn daughter of Wm. C. Munnerlyn and his wife was baptized by D. G. Allen. May 31, 1835.

Charles P. Matthews and Esther Ann Sullivan were married March 19, 1839 by _____.

----- niss and Mrs. Hannah Brown were united in marriage this day by Samuel Leard. _____

Mary Elizabeth Matthews daughter of Mary Louisa Matthews was baptized this day by Samuel Leard. Oct. 3, 1841.

Martha Louisa Matthews daughter of Mary Louisa Matthews was baptized this day by Samuel Leard. Oct 3, _____.

John Nox was married to Mary Davis by W. C. Hill. _____

The Rev. James Norton and Mrs. E--- Wethers were married this evening by William Capers. March 14, 1822.

Robert Anderson Paisley son of Robert Paisley and Ann his wife was born Nov. 18th 1797 and baptized this day by Joseph Travis. June 3, _____.

Liven Pipkins and Eliza Hale were married by Nicholas Talley. June 10, 1821.

Daniel Pipkins and Sarah M. McConnell were married by Nicholas Talley. July _____, 1821.

Thomas Marion Pharroh son of Stephen and Mary Pharroh was born 17th July 1821 and baptized this day by Asbury Morgan. Aug. 3, 1822.

Louisa Ann Cogdil daughter of Anthony and Hannah Rebecca Potts was bo -- May 15th 1816 and baptized July 13th 1823 by Samuel Dunwoody.

Hannah Rebecca Potts was baptized July 13th 1823 by Samuel Dunwoody. Rev. Archibald Par----- married to Mrs. E. _____ Munnerlyn _____ this evening by Lewis M[yers]. Sept. _____, 1824.

Joseph P----- Harriet Carvill Broquer were joined in matrimony this evening by Lewis My[ers]. Sept. 23, 1824.

Percival Edward Vaux, _____ Dr. W. R. T. Prior and wife _____ this day by H. _____. April 3, 1836.

Eliza Jennett, daughter of James and Mary E. Philips, was born Nov. 15th 1827 and baptized June 10 by T. L. Winn. June 10, 1827.

Married this day by me William Porter and Abigail Wilson. T. Lawson Winn. J --- 13, 1[82]7.

Emma Eliza Brown, daughter of Dr. W. R. T. and Martha L. Prior was born Jan. 26, and baptized this day by W. Holmes Ellison. _____

Eliza _____ Daugh --- Dr. W. R. T. and Martha [Prior] was baptized this day by Jas. Stacy. May 28, 1837.

Wm. Thomas and Louisa Jane, son and daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Patch were baptized by Jas. Stacy. June 19, 1837.

_____ Murray, son of Dr. W. R. T. and Martha Prior was born [blank] and baptized this day by Samuel Leard. _____

Emma Margaret, daughter of W. R. T. and Martha Prior was baptized this day by Samuel Leard. Jan. 30, 1842.

Gertrude Augusta Evans Pardue, infant daughter of Thomas J. and Maria B. Pardue was baptized this day by S. Leard. July 25, 1842.

Henry Roque, son of Stephen Roque and Hannah his wife was born June 11th 1811 and baptized this day by James Norton. Oct. 24, 18....

Jeremiah Russell and Sarah Anderson were married by Wm. Capers. June 5, 1817.

Edward Rumley and Tobitha Lo -- both of this district were married by Sam K. Hodges. July 13, 1817.

Mary G. Rogers (adult) was baptized this day by W. C. Hill. Dec. 5, 1819.

Joseph D. Rogers and Sarah Woody were married by W. Holmes E[llison]. May 22, 1832.

John Phillips R ----- was baptized ----- by W. Holmes [Elli]son. Aug. 26, 1832.

Rachel B. Rice ----- was baptized this ----- by W. Holmes E[llison]. Aug. 26, 1832.

Thomas Charles, son of - hedrach and Louisa Rice was born Oct. 2nd, 1831 and baptized by W. Holmes Ellison. May --, 183[2].

R. Rogers and --randa Wayne were married this evening ----- the church by W. Holmes Ellison. -----

Benjamin Rumney ----- bary I. Luck were married this evening by W. Holmes Ellison. -----

Agnes Elinora ----- daughter of John P. and Rachel B. Rice was baptized by W. Holmes Ellison, aged 5 years. Dec. 30, 1832.

Ellen Jane, daughter of John P. and Rachel B. Rice was born Sept. 21st 1829 and baptized this day by W. Holmes Ellison. Dec. 30, 1832.

William Thomas, son of J. P. and R. B. Rice was born Feb. 21st 1832 and baptized this day by W. Holmes Ellison. Dec. 30, 1832.

----- infant daughter of Tho. G. Rice and Elizabeth his wife was baptized in the church by H. A. C. Walker. -----

-- nsom Sessions was married to Eliza Carr, daughter of Mrs. Julia Carr of this place by Thomas Mason. -----

Isaac Carr Sessions, son of ----- nson Sessions and Elizabeth, his wife was born ----- and baptized this day by Jas. Norton. Feb. 2, 1812.

Anna Sarah Sessions daughter of Solomon Sessions and Sarah his wife, was born April 2nd 1813 and baptized this day by Jos. Travis. June 6, 1813.

Maria Ann ----- was born June ----- and baptized this ----- by A. Sent[er]. June 19, 1814.

Hannah Jane Sha ----- ford was born March 11th 1803 and was b ----- this day by A. Se[nter]. June 19 -----

Juliah A ----- Sessions was born 13th August 1814 ----- baptized this day by Anthony S[enter]. Nov. 7, -----

Mr. Francis Siau was married to Miss Eliza Addison by Sol. Bryan.

Francis Small and Margaret Fleming were married by N. Talley.

Mr. Thomas Singletary was married to Miss Eliza Berry this evening by Lewis Myers. June —, 1824.

Elizabeth Simmons was baptized this day C. Hardy.

Siau and Sarah Elizabeth Taylor were married by S. P. Powell. June 25, —.

Rev. An ————— by Mrs. E. Shackelford were this evening joined in holy matrimony by Sam K. Hodges. May 22, 1817.

Isaac J. Singletary and Mary C. Michaw, both of Williamsburg District, were married this day by T. Lawson Winn. \$10. June 21, 1827.

----- mas Robert Sessions was born Feb. 25th, son of Solomon and Sarah Sessions, baptized this day by Henry Bass. ————, 1815.

William Christopher Small, son of Francis and Ann Small was born Aug. 31st 1814 and baptized this day by Henry Bass. Sept. —, 1815.

William Ervine Sparkman, son of James Sparkman and Anna his wife, was born Oct. 31st, 1813 and baptized this day by Sam K. Hodges. June 18, 1817.

James Ritchie Sparkman, son of James Sparkman and Anna his wife, was born Aug. —, 1815 and baptized this June 18, —.

Jane F. Singlet ———— ter of Thomas ———— and Elizabeth his wife, born April 3rd and baptized ———— day by Sam K. H[odges]. July 11, 1817.

John Addison, son of Francis ———— Siau and Elisa his wife, baptized by Wm. M. [Kennedy]. Dec. 2, 1817.

Stephen Carr the son of ———— and Elisa Sessions was ———— day by Wh[itman C. Hill]. Oct. 27, 1819.

Orison, the son of Thomas and ———— Singleterry was baptized this day by Whitman C. [Hill]. (Died) Nov. 7, —.

Richard W. Sulli - an and Mary Sul - - ivan were married this evening by W. Holmes Ellison. ————.

Davide Sessions, son of Thomas and Jane Elizabeth Sessions was baptized this day by Samuel Leard. ————.

Sarah Ann ———— Martha Hubbard Wright were baptized by [James] Stacy. May 7, 1837.

Catharine Rebecca, and Mary Margaret Lester Stale were baptized by Jas. Stacy. July 16, 1837.

Sarah Eliza Frances Tarbox, daughter of Paul and Mary Tarbox, was born Dec. 9th, 1808 and baptized this day by Jos. Travis. Sept. 7, [18]13.

Elizabeth Tarbox, daughter of Paul and Mary Tarbox, was born Feb. 24th 1811, and baptized this day by Jos. Travis. Sept. 7, 1813.

Mary Tarbox (adult) was baptized 24th March 1814 by A. Senter. March 24, 1814.

John Tarbox ———— Avant were m - - - - - Aug. 12, 1819.

Thomas Taylor, and _____ Chapman were m ----- W. _____
Jan. 1, 1820.

Francis Green, son of Joh - F. and Sarah F. _____ born Jan. _____
and baptized this d - - A. [Morgan]. June 1, 1822.

William _____ Isaac P and _____ Taylor was baptized this _____
by W. Holmes Ell ----- June 3, 1832.

----- anna Rebecca, daugh - - - George Samuel _____ Margaret
Taylor _____ born April 19th 1817 and baptized this day by Samuel
Dunwoody. _____

Edward Ruffin, son of G. S. Taylor and Margaret his wife, was _____
Aug. 29th 1819 _____ baptized this day by Samuel Dunwoody. _____

W - - hington, son _____ Margaret Taylor was born Feb. 27th 1822
and baptized this day by Samuel Dunwoody. _____

George S. Taylor and _____ Marsh were married April 16th 1839
by Alexium M. Forster.

----- Henrietta Vernon, daughter of Henry Vernon and Florida his
wife, was born 4th Dec. 1812 and baptized this day by Jos. Travis. March
29, 1813.

Rachel Francis Vernon, the daughter of Henry Vernon and Mary his
wife, was baptized this day by Whitman C. Hill. March 22, 1819.

Mary Henrietta Vernon, daughter of Henry Vernon and Mary his wife,
was born April 22, 1822 and baptized this day by James Norton. Nov. 20,
1822.

----- Emely Verner, daughter of Benj. S. and Anna Verner was
baptized by Jas. Stacy. Dec. 26, 1837.

----- g Wayne, son of Jacob Wayne and Elizabeth his wife was
born [blank] and baptized this day by Jas. Norton. May 3, _____

Jane Johnston Russell Woody, daughter of John Woody and Ann his
wife, was born Nov. 10th 1812 and baptized this day by Jos. Travis. July 2,
1813.

Sarah Wilson was married to James Green both of our Society. May
____, 1814.

Sarah Simmons was married to a Mr. Carr in [Char]leston. _____

William I. Way - - baptized this _____ A. [Senter]. April 3, 1814.

Esther Wayne was _____ this day _____ daughter of Jacob and
Elizabeth Wayne. Henry Bass. May 28, 1815.

Tho. John Woody was _____ day by So ----- Fe. 9, 1816.

Eleazer Waterman (adult) was baptized this day by Wm. M. Kennedy.
July 7, _____

Daniel Francis Way - -, son of John and Elizabeth Wayne, was born
J - - - and baptized this day by Solo. Bryan. July 30, 1816.

----- John Wethers _____ Miss E. Belin _____ joined in holy
matrimony this evening by Sam K. Hodges.

John White and Sarah ----- beth Green were married by Wm. Capers.

John A. Wish and Mary Baker were married this evening by Lewis Myers.

James White and Mary Capers were married by C. Hardy. April 28, 182.

Laurence, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Wayne, was baptized by Wm. M. Kennedy. Dec. 7, 1817.

Daniel Gabriel, son of Gabriel W. and Mary V. Wayne was born June 30th 1817 and baptized this day by James O. Andrew. Feb. 23, 1818.

Augustus Britton aged 5 months, the son of Gabriel W. and Mary V. Wayne was baptized by Whitman C. Hill. May 17, 1819.

Joseph Wragg aged 3 months, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Wayne was baptized by Whitman C. [Hill]. May 17, 1819.

-----der Watson and Elizabeth Sarah Barnett were married by Nicholas Talley.

Benjamin Allston, son of Gabriel W. and Mary Wayne was baptized this day by Nicholas Talley. May 15, 1821.

John Wooddy (adult) ----- this evening by Whit[man C. Hill]. Nov. 5, 1817.

Ann, the daughter of ----- Anna Waterman was b----- by W. ----- Dec. 14, -----

Benjamin Franklin ----- Benj. Wish was baptized ----- day aged 1 year and 2 days by ----- Capers. May 7, 1820.

Ann Catherine, daughter of Benjamin and Harriet Wish was born June 1821 and baptized this ----- by Asbury Morgan. March 17, 1822.

Francis Aug ---- of Gabriel W. and Mary H. Wayne was baptized this day by Gabriel Capers. Feb. 27, 1823.

William, son of Benjamin and Harriet Wish was born April 1st and baptized this day by Samuel Dunwoody. April 3, -----

Eleaser Waterman Wayne, son of Gabriel W. and Miranda R. Wayne was born 23rd Dec. 1825 and baptized March 1826 by John P. Durbin.

-----liza, daughter of Ele----- and Eliza Waterman, was born March 23rd and baptized this day by Tho. L. Winn. -----

William H. Wilson and Elizabeth Kirton were married this day by Tho. L. Winn. \$10. May 24, 1827.

John Wilson and Rachel Picket were married by Tho. L. Winn. \$10. Oct. 4, 1827.

John Mathew ----- Louisa Tayl -- married by N. March 13, 1828.

Benjamin W ----- Jane Swanston --- ried this evening - W. Holmes [Ellison]. Sept. 11, 1832.

John and El ----- children of Eleazer and Eliza G. Waterman were born Aug. 26 and baptized this day by W. Holmes Elli[son]. Sept. 30, 1832.

-----shac S. Williams ----- Louisa Cogdell ----- married by me. Paul A. M. Williams. -----

Sarah Ann Kirvin Martha Hubbard Wright were baptized by Jas. Stacy. May 7, 1837.

Josias Waterman, son of El --- er and Eliza Waterman was baptized by Jas. Stacy. Aug. 26, 1837.

DEATH RECORDS *

| William Wayne L[ocal] D[eacon] | Elizabeth Belin (Withers) ³ | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1817 | | Sept. 27, 1822 |
| Esther Wayne | Dec. 23, 1822 | Sarah Belin (Munnerlyn) 1822 |
| Elizabeth Harvey | May, 1824 | Ann Carnes Aug. 29, '16 |
| Julia Carr | 1846 or 1847 | Elizabeth Tarbox 1825 |
| Sarah E. Johnson | Feb. 27, 1816 | Elizabeth Wayne Dec., 1843 |
| Mary Hool | Feb. 12, 1816 | Ann Garnier 1825 |
| Sarah Wigfall | March, 1821 | Ann McKnight 1820 |
| Jane Scott | Dec. 20, 1833 | Rachel Morris 1817 |
| Ann Lessesane | Died 1849 | Margt. Deschamps April 9, 1816 |
| Lydia Greadless | Died 1825 | Nancy Bond Sept., 1827 |
| Judith Wragg | 1825 | M. M. Horry April 15, 1817 |
| Elizabeth Wragg | 1834 | Sarah Jaudon April 8, 1817 |
| Elizabeth Carson | 1831 | Ann Small 1820 |
| Tamizon Addison | 1820 | Sarah Morrison 1821 |
| Susan Munnerlyn | 1817 | William Anderson 1817 |
| Runsome Sessions | Oct. 14, 1823 | Jacob Wayne 1848 |
| Eliza Sessions | 1818 | Mary Little 1817 |
| Henrietta Rothmahler | 1825 | Elizbt Senter (Gause) ⁴ Aug., 1849 |
| Martha McGinney | 1844 | James Berry Jan. 22, 1825 |
| Mabary Holmes | [no date] | Gabriel W. Wayne ⁵ |
| Mary Holmes | 1818 | L[ocal] P[reacher] 1822 1829 |
| Eliza LeHue | 1837 | Mary L. Belin 1824 |
| Mary Marsh ¹ | 1828 | John Tarbox 1836 |
| Anne Lessesne (Waterman) ² | | Mary Wayne 1822 |
| | Dec. 22, 1819 | Elizbt. Singletary 1822 |
| Rachel Lockard | 1828 | Benjamin Wish ⁶ Sept. 27, 1822 |
| Robert Howern, Sr. | 1849 | Margaret Croft 1852 |
| Caroline Cooper | 1825 | Jane Player 1822 |

* A few notations of interest, entered in the Roll Book with the records of death, are provided in the following footnotes.

¹ Lives at the Island.

² Married E. Waterman 1816.

³ Perished on night 27th Sept. 1822 Gale North Inlet.

⁴ Married Dr. Gause and removed 1820. Returned 1829. Died . . . leaving a legacy of \$500 to the church.

⁵ Thrown from a horse in Charleston, leg broken. Mortified.

⁶ Lost in gale at North Inlet.

| | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Ann D. Murray ⁷ | 1842 | Wm. Capers Waterman | |
| Susan Shum | 1837 | | March 20, 1825 |
| Tabitha Avinett | Sept. 15, 1827 | Elizabeth Dennis | July, 1854 |
| Wm. Hemmingway | | Mary A. Singletary | March 25, 1855 |
| L[ocal] D[eacon] | Nov. 18, 1820 | Sarah Thomas | Sept. 11, 1855 |
| Mary Ann Dubose | May, 1833 | Thomas C. Coe | Jan., 1853 |
| Mary G. Rogers | 1825 | William Lester | 1852 |
| Elizabeth Browne | Dec. 7, 1820 | Rebecca Munnerlyn | Dec. 1, 1852 |
| Thomas Holmes | Nov., 1820 | Rev. William S. Phillips | |
| Elizabeth Browne | Nov. 27, 1819 | | Feb. 24, 1853 |
| Robert Sullivan | 1822 | Julia A. Bates | Jan. 8, 1855 |
| Susan Sullivan | 1833 | Eliza 'Carnes | Aug. 25, 1854 |
| Thomas Kirtou | Feb. 1, 1823 | Mary E. Calhoun (Gasque) | |
| Isaac D. Evans | [no date] | | April 13, 1855 |
| John Hanny | 1820 | Charlotte M. Durand | Dec., 1853 |
| Ann Woody | 1821 | Elizabeth J. Dennis | July 31, 1854 |
| Elizabt. Valvoy | March 5, 1834 | Susan B. Michau | Jan. 20, 1855 |
| George R. Ford ⁸ | May 26, 1821 | Thomas L. Shaw | July 6, 1855 |
| William E. Wayne | May 5, 1822 | Mary C. Singletary | March 25, 1855 |
| Lydia Jacks, Jr. | 1849 | Mary Ann Singletary | March 25, 1855 |
| Lydia Croft | 1843 | Sarah Thomas | Sept. 11, 1855 |
| Margaret McColl | Sept., 1840 | John White | Sept. 28, 1854 |
| Esther Anderson | 1841 | Martha A. Le Rebour | [no date] |
| Hester J. Farrow (Tarbox) | | Robt. Morris | 1856 |
| | March 13, 1851 | Maria N. Mariano | Jan. 9, 1856 |
| Sarah Evans Sperry ⁹ | [no date] | Charlotte Simmons | Nov. 21, 1855 |
| Hannah M. Evans (Jones) ¹⁰ | 1815 | Robert Wilson | 1822 |
| Eliza Norman | 1844 | Susan Wunningham | 1834 |
| Mrs. Dicks | 1844 | James Munnerlyn | Sept. 17, 1821 |
| Eliza Anderson | 1849 | Eliza G. Waterman | 1847 |
| E. Sinclair L[ocal] E[lder] | 1846 | Priscilla Shingleton | Oct. 10, 1822 |
| Elizabeth Coxie | | Robert Conway | 1823 |
| Died same year | (1846) | Abigal Wilson (Porter) | 1829 |
| Rebecca Beckman | 1850 | Sarah B. Skinner (Butts) | 1842 |
| Francis M. Sperry (lister) ¹¹ | | Elizabeth Sanderlyn | Jan. 30, 1825 |
| | [no date] | Stephen Allen | 1827 |
| Thomas Wilson | May 22, 1850 | Mary Howren | [1825] |

⁷ Leaving a legacy to the church \$600 appropriated to the purchase in part of the present parsonage.

⁸ Was murdered by Negroes.

⁹ Died in Baltimore.

¹⁰ Transferred to Bethel Church, Charleston. Died in Kingstree aged 88.

¹¹ Married 2nd time Rev. Geo. H. Wells—died in Timmons ville about 86 years old.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Elizabeth Blunt | 1826 | Charlotte M. Holmes | 1838 |
| James Daily | 1827 | Elizabeth Riche | 1839 |
| Mary LeRebour | 1827 | Martha Smith | 1842 |
| Amelia Daniels (Munnerlyn) | 1847 | Elizabeth Calhoun | 1838 |
| Mary L. Taylor (Mathews) | 1843 | Henrietta McCall | 1838 |
| Esther D. Jones | Dec., 1851 | Mary Goldfinch | [1857] |
| Rebecca C. Easterling | 1845 | John Anderson | 1858 |
| William Coleman | Sept. 1833 | Chas. Munnerlyn | [1857] |
| Anna A. Cox | 1837 | Mary E. Cox | Dec., 1856 |
| Susanah Holmes | 1830 | Harriet M. Wasdin | Jan. 5, 1858 |
| Catherine Howrin | 1828 | W. C. Miller, MD. | 1858 |
| Mary C. Burr | 1830 | Mary Ann Johnson | [1858] |
| Sarah E. Verner (Gasque) | | Jacob T. Howard | [1858] |
| | March 28, 1837 | Isaac Carr Croft | Dec. 27, 1857 |
| Hester A. Rice | 1834 | Mary Dailey | Aug. 2, 1859 |
| Ann McCrackin | | Nancy Poston | Sept., 1858 |
| Died same year | (1830) | Elizabeth Poston | 1858 |
| James Berry | Died 1833 | James M. Smith | 1859 |
| Margaret Walker | | Martha Ann Smith | [1860] |
| Gone to rest same year | (1831) | Sarah E. White | Dec., 1857 |
| Thomas L. Shaw | [no date] | Sarah King | March, 1860 |
| William B. Shum | Nov., 1833 | Thomas Durant | Feb. 28, 1861 |
| Mary Hawkins | 1842 | Ann C. Butts | Oct. 20, 1861 |
| Nanette Shaw | [no date] | Lydia Coleman | Oct. 10, 1861 |
| Vincent DuBose | Aug., 1833 | Mary P. Ellis | Jan., 1861 |
| Hannah Anderson | 1844 | Joseph B. Johnson | Nov. 22, 1861 |
| Mary L. Dicks | 1835 | Sarah B. Lester | [1861] |
| Martha Dicks | [no date] | Mariah Laval | March 27, 1861 |
| Charles P. Mathews | 1842 | Thos. C. McDougall | 1862 |
| Mary Hillen ¹² | 1847 | Charles H. A. Bush | Oct. 10, 1865 |
| Augustas L. Wragg | Sept. 19, 1833 | Elizabeth R. Wilson ¹³ | June 10, 1864 |
| Maria E. Pigotte | 1837 | Francis W. Munnerlyn | May, 1865 |
| Francis Croft | 1835 | Charlotte A. Watterman | April, 1865 |
| Sarah P. Coachman | 1837 | Thomas C. A. Mathews ¹⁴ | [1864] |
| Elizabeth Thompson | 1837 | Eleazer Waterman | Sept. 28, 1865 |
| Jos. G. A. Anderson | 183_ | Jane Easterling | 1864 |
| Francis B. Durant | [no date] | Samuel Marsh | 1865 |
| Rebecca E. Anderson | 1838 | Laura V. Calcutt | July, 1866 |
| Sarah A. Judon | Dec. 6, 1837 | Mary Gilbert | 1866 |
| Elizabeth LeHue (Taylor) | | Louisa T. Gasque | [1866] |
| Ford | March 13, 1872 | Mary M. Steele | 1866 |

¹² Leaving a legacy of \$200 for support [of] Station.

¹³ Died in Greenville Dist. So. Car Age 74 yrs 3 months.

¹⁴ Killed at Atlanta, Ga.

Emily
Rebec
J. Ru
Samu
J. B.
Hanna
Elzbt
Esther
Mary
Henry
Jno. F
Emma
Mary
Magd
Elizab
Sophia
Marr
Oliva
Maria
Jane T
Priscil
Henry
Mary
Sarah
Elzbt
Mary
Virgin
Anne
Calvin
Ann C
Ann C
John I
Andre

All on

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Emily Springs | Aug. 26, 1866 | Mary Catherine Sessions ¹⁷ | |
| Rebecca Wright | 1866 | | Jan. 7, 1874 |
| J. Rush Haselden | Jan., 1867 | Ann E. Davis | Sept. 26, 1877 |
| Samuel Kirton | Feb. 14, 1867 | Maggie Davis | Aug. 25, 1875 |
| J. B. Anderson | Nov. 19, 1870 | Elis. Haselden | April, 1875 |
| Hannah M. Anderson | Aug. 27, 1868 | Sarah D. Porter | July 28, 1875 |
| Elzbth. Beaty | Dec. 1, 1867 | J. T. Richardson | March 27, 1875 |
| Esther E. Bryan | March, 1869 | Elizabeth Andreas | June, 1876 |
| Mary J. Butterworth | Oct., 1868 | Mary C. Davis | Feb. 4, 1876 |
| Henry J. Bailey | Feb., 1871 | Lula M. Doar | Oct. 27, 1877 |
| Jno. P. Bryant | Nov. 7, 1870 | Alice Doar | Dec. 13, 1875 |
| Emma V. Ervin ¹⁵ | Nov., 1867 | Phebe C. Davis | April 8, 1876 |
| Mary Farrow | Nov., 1868 | Ann E. Davis | Sept. 26, 1877 |
| Magdalen Green | Oct. 29, 1870 | Charlotte A. King ¹⁸ | 1877 |
| Elizabeth Kirton | Jan., 1869 | Wm. C. Munnerlyn | Dec., 1877 |
| Sophia Pigott | 1869 | Sherman Bradford ¹⁹ | Oct. 13, 1876 |
| Murray Prior | Spring of 1871 | Eliza Siau | Oct. 1, 1877 |
| Oliva A. Smith | 1869 | Thomas Jefferson Sessions | 1877 |
| Maria Stalvey | Oct., 1870 | Charlotte Brittan | June 16, 1878 |
| Jane T. Wilson | 1868 | Wm. S. Croft | June 19, 1878 |
| Priscilla Woodard | May, 1870 | Elizabeth B. Andreas ²⁰ | [no date] |
| Henry J. Bailey | Feb., 1891 | Susan Corson | March, 1880 |
| Mary A. Croft | Sept. 7, 1872 | Elizth. B. Dorrill | Oct. 28, 1878 |
| Sarah J. Crofts [Crapps?] | Feb., 1871 | Eliza O. Haselden | Sept., 1880 |
| Elzbth. Ford | March 13, 1872 | J. Albert Hickman | April 23, 1880 |
| Mary (May) Kirton | Nov., 1871 | John B. LeRebour | Oct. 22, 1879 |
| Virginia Ellen Siau | Sept. 21, 1872 | Sallie Logan | Jan. 4, 1880 |
| Anne E. Bryant | June 5, 1874 | T. L. LeRebour ²¹ | Aug. 21, 1878 |
| Calvin Coe | March, 1873 | John M. LeRebour | Nov. 5, 1878 |
| Ann Christie | Dec., 1873 | W. James Munnerlyn | Aug., 1880 |
| Ann C. Davis | July, 1873 | John C. Porter | Sept. 13, 1879 |
| Benjamin Davis | March 25, 1874 | Sam'l. V. Porter | Aug. 13, 1894 |
| John R. Easterling ¹⁶ | Jan. 31, 1874 | Ann Lydia Powell | April 2, 1878 |
| Andrew Jackson Richardson | | Sarah B. Tarbox | April 5, 1878 |
| | March 2, 1874 | Robert A. Tilton ²² | Dec. 10, 1878 |

¹⁵ Wife of the Rev. A. Ervin, S. C. Conf.

¹⁶ (His daughter says the proper date is Feb. 7. A. H. Lester 1885.)

¹⁷ Married C. P. Richardson Dec. 1873.

¹⁸ At McPhersonville.

¹⁹ 20 years a Trustee.

²⁰ Married M. Dorrill Dec. '77.

²¹ Aged 19 years, 9 1/2 mos.

²² Engineer of Steamer *National* which was wrecked on our Bar, Dec. 10, '78.

All on board were lost. His body found a week afterwards on S. Island Beach.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Logan Wallace | Oct., 1880 | Joanna M. Thomson | Jan. 23, 1887 |
| Henry Lesesne ²³ (Colored) | | Stephen Rembert | [1885] |
| | May, 1879 | S. Wilson Shackelford | [1885] |
| Esther E. Bryant | Sept. 24, 1881 | W. J. L. Uptegrove | April 30, 1888 |
| Joseph F. Braswell | April 20, 1862 | Charlotte Belin ²⁷ | Nov. 3, 1889 |
| Maggie R. Brightman | Sept. 18, 1883 | Wm. M. Bodenhammer | |
| Harriett N. Christie | Oct. 8, 1881 | | March 2, 1891 |
| Jane Christie (Long) ²⁴ | Aug., 1883 | Daniel M. Dill | Oct. 10, 1891 |
| S. K. Casque | Nov. 17, 1884 | Mary A. Logan | March 10, 1891 |
| Richard B. Green | June 8, 1881 | Mary Jane Morris | Jan. 26, 1891 |
| Mary J. Parker | 1883 | Thad W. Richardson | July 25, 1890 |
| Anna Wallace | 1882 | Mary Hannah Rouquie | Jan. 3, 1889 |
| Tabitha Barnes ²⁵ | Jan., 1886 | Alice B. Springs ²⁸ | Aug. 20, 1890 |
| Easter A. Bates | June 15, 1886 | Hannah M. Tarbox | Feb. 16, 1890 |
| Laura T. Congdon | Dec. 5, 1884 | Mary E. Wasden | Oct. 16, 1890 |
| Abel Goldfinch | | Frances M. Croft | July 25, 1892 |
| | Sept. 28 or 29, 1886 | Mary J. Cooper | Dec., 1893 |
| Hess Belin Hamby | Oct. 17, 1886 | Catherine Davis | 1893 |
| Mary A. D. LeRebour | Jan., 1884 | Verona Davis | 1894 |
| Mrs. C. M. Lucas | April 3, 1886 | R. J. Donaldson | Dec., 1894 |
| Alice N. Munnerlin | | Mary E. Ellis | Oct., 1892 |
| (married Abbey) | Aug. 26, 1885 | A. McP. Hamby | April 14, 1895 |
| Eliz. M. Mitchell | July, 1884 | James Mitchell | Feb., 1895 |
| Alexander Siau | March 10, 1886 | Thos. Mitchell, Jr. | Sept., 1896 |
| Carrie Steele | Oct. 22, 1886 | Frances S. Marsh | July 1, 1895 |
| Della Schofield | Aug. 24, 1884 | W. S. Miller | Feb. 22, 1892 |
| Ann S. Verner | May 3, 1886 | Etta C. McDonald | 1896 |
| Sarah E. Bradshaw ²⁶ | 1888 | Edward Morse | April, 1895 |
| Christiana Cooper | Dec., 1888 | Samuel V. Porter | Aug. 3, 1894 |
| R. J. Donaldson | [1886] | Esther A. J. Palmer | Nov. 11, 1896 |
| Emma C. Doar | July 30, 1888 | Sarah Richardson | Dec., 1894 |
| Margaret Dennis | April 29, 1887 | Jessie (Wilson) Tarbox | |
| Claus M. Doscher | Nov. 8, 1887 | | Nov. 15, 1893 |
| Anna V. Guyton | Oct. 23, 1887 | Stephen Rembert | 1894 |
| Tresevant A. Porter | Jan. 10, 1888 | Benjamin Smith | [1892] |
| Samuel Porter | Aug. 3, 1894 | Minnie C. Scurry | Sept. 6, 1892 |
| Henrietta Pace | Jan. 23, 1888 | Lillie McDonald | [1896] |

²³ For many years a member and Sexton of our Church. "Faithful unto death." He was a good and true man. W. T. Capers.

²⁴ Married Mr. D. Long, Sept. 14, 1882.

²⁵ Died in Connecticut.

²⁶ A non-resident.

²⁷ In the 94th year of age

²⁸ Died at Pawley's Island.

| | | | | |
|------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 887 | Julia E. Riley | 1896 | Hattie T. Uptegrove | Sept. 20, 1894 |
| 885] | Maria Siau | Nov. 11, 1893 | Caroline J. Ward | Aug. 30, 1897 |
| 885] | Sarah W. Shackelford | June 13, 1895 | John Anderson ²⁹ | March 12, [18]54 |
| 888 | Ella. V. Skinner | Sept. 14, 1893 | Susan B. Michau | Feb. 5, 1854 |
| 889 | John W. Tarbox | Jan. 30, 1893 | Sarah Thomas | May 5, 1857 |
| | Mattie F. Tarbox | May, 1892 | Mary Goldfinch | Feb. 5, 1857 |
| 891 | Elizabeth Thomson | Oct., 1892 | Calvin J. Coe | Died 1873 |
| 891 | Ann. H. Uptegrove | 1894 | Wm. M. Andreas | April 22, 1863 |
| 891 | James L. Ward | June, 1893 | Henry F. Deteynes | July, 1863 |
| 891 | T. R. Sessions | Dec. 13, 1896 | John H. Ford | April 23, 1863 |

²⁹ These final eight records have been copied from the Probationers' Book of the Duncan Memorial Methodist Church.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CITY GAZETTE
OF CHARLESTON 1825

Compiled by INEZ H. GRIFFIN

(Continued from January)

Died at Hartford (Conn) on the 12th inst. Mr. Barney Collins, aged 51.—At. Phila. on the 15th inst. Lindsay C. Elliot, in the 32d year of his age.—At. Phila. on the 16th inst. Mr. Jacob Peterson, Jr. in the 30th year of his age.—At. N. Y. on the 13th inst. Benj. W. Brown, in the 36th year of his age.—At Georgetown, S. C. on the 25th inst after a long and distressing illness, Mr. Mesheck Williams, aged about 45. (Friday, November 25.)

Died at his residence in Chester Dist., on Tuesday night, the 3rd of Nov. Mr. Leonard Strait, Tax Collector for said district. He was in the 53rd year of his age. . . . He has left a wife, several children to lament their irreparable loss. (Tuesday, November 29.)

Died. At his residence in Chester Village, on Mon. the 14th Nov. inst. Wm. Curry in the 44th year of his age. He has left a disconsolate widow with no children to lament his loss.—At his residence in Laurens Dist. on Sunday, the 13th inst. Dr. Geo. Ross.—In Darlington Dist. Mr. Francis Marion Barnett, on St. James' Santee. (Tuesday, November 29.)

Departed this life on Wed. the 16th Nov. inst. at his Residence in Chester Dist., William Morray, in the 80th year of his age. . . . He emigrated from Ireland in the year 1772, and took an active part in the American cause, against the formidable forces of Britain during the Revolution. . . . He has left a family of children. . . . (Tuesday, November 29.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Elsworth, are invited to attend the funeral of their son Theophilus, this afternoon at half past 3 o'clock from his late residence No. 13 Boundary street. (Friday, December 2.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. John Carnighan and of Mrs. Carnighan, are invited to attend the funeral of the former from his late residence No. 21 Elliott street This Afternoon, at 4 o'clock without further invitation. (Friday, December 2.)

Departed this life on the 19th inst Mr. William Stevens in the 68th year of his age, In early life he ardently embraced the cause of his country and became one of that band of patriots who staked their lives and fortunes in support of the principles of our glorious Revolution, and like many others, suffered much personal privations and loss of property. A devoted and tender parent, as a friend hospitable and sincere, a zealous and unostentatious member of the Church. . . (Friday, December 2.)

Died in Augusta (Ga) on the 23d ult. John W. Read Esq. in the 35th year of his age. Formerly of Milton, Mass. (Saturday, December 3.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Capt. John Conklin are requested to attend his funeral, This Morning, at 10 o'clock, from the house of Mrs. E. Turner, Chalmers street, without further invitation. (Tuesday December 6.)

Died near Darien, Ga. on the 28th ult. after a severe illness of ten days, Wm. Carnochan, Esq. in the 51st year of his age. This gentleman was born in Gate House, in the Stewartry of Kirkcunbright, in Scotland, and for the last 15 yrs. a respectable inhabitant of Darien. (Wednesday December 7.)

Died. At N. Y. on the 27th ult, James Van Zandt, in the 53d year of his age.—On the 26th David Hope, aged 60. . same day Wm. Wallis, Esq of Birmingham, England. (Wednesday December 7.)

Died on the 15th ult. at his residence in Campbell Co. (Va) Maj. Burwell Lee, aged 59 years.—At his residence near Nottingham, Prince George's County, Md. on the 15th ult. Mr. Thomas Baden, in the 71st year of his age. (Saturday, December 10.)

Another Revolutionary Worthy gone! Departed this life at his residence in Charles Co., Md. on the 21st ult in the 70th year of his age, Col. Joseph Boardman of Leonard. He volunteered his services to his country in the 18th year of his age and continued in the army until the close of the war. . . . received several wounds, the scars of which he bore to his grave. . . . *Nat'l Intel.* 3d Dist. (Saturday, December 10.)

The Relatives and Friends of Mrs. Mary Bentham and her sons, Wm. James and Robert Bentham, are invited to attend the funeral of the former from her late residence, No. 49 Coming street, at 3 o'clock This Afternoon without further invitation. (Monday, December 12.)

Departed this life in Spartanburgh Dist, S. C. at 2 o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 15th of Oct. Mrs. Margaret Jordan in the 86th year of her age. Mrs. Jordan was born in Lancaster co., Pa. April 1, 1740. In early youth with some of her connexions, emigrated to York Dist. in this State where she married Mr. John Miller who shortly after marriage settled on the Forks of Tiger River, now included in Spartanburgh Dist. At that time the surrounding country was completely a wilderness. Mr. Miller was scalped by Indians. She later married James Jordan, Esq. She was the mother of 9 children, five of whom preceded her to the tomb—four she left with several grandchildren and great grandchildren. Mr. Jordan preceded her by 22 years. (Wednesday, December 14.)

The Rev. Clergy are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of the late Rev. Hooper Cummings from the Carolina Coffee House at half past 3 o'clock this afternoon. (Friday, December 16.) The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Rev. Hooper Cummings are invited to attend his funeral from the Carolina Coffee House this afternoon at half past 3 o'clock without further invitation. (Friday, December 16.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Miss Lynch, are invited to attend her funeral this morning at 10 o'clock from her late residence in Bull street. (Saturday, December 17.)

Died suddenly at Richmond (Va) on the 10th inst. Allan M'Rae, Esq. a member of the House of Delegates from the County of Chesterfield.—At Norfolk, on the 7th inst James Johnson, Esq. formerly a highly respected member of the House of Representatives of the U. S. and since the year 1821 the Collector of the Port of Norfolk.—At Phila. on the 8th inst. Mr. Joel Jones, in the 51st year of his age.—On the 9th Mr. Godfrey Twells, merchant, aged 40 years. (Monday, December 19.)

Died on the 16th inst. 30 years of age, Mrs. Rachel J. Westendorff, consort of C.P.L. Westendorff, of this place. In her death, a fond husband has lost a most affectionate wife, and four infant children (eldest scarcely 4 years, the youngest 3 weeks) a devoted mother. (Wednesday, December 21.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Robert Vardell and also of Thos. A. Vardell, are requested to attend the funeral of the former, from the house of the latter, Vanderhorst street opposite St. Paul's Church, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. (Thursday, December 29.)

(To be continued)

NOTES AND REVIEWS

The Papers of John C. Calhoun. Volume I, 1801-1817. Edited by Robert L. Meriwether. Published by the University of South Carolina Press for the South Caroliniana Society. Columbia, S. C. 1959. Pp. xliii, 470. \$10.00.

From a national point of view, the publication of Volume One of *The Papers of John C. Calhoun* marks the inauguration of another definitive edition of the written words of the great Americans who have gone before us. *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson* have already appeared in some fifteen of a projected fifty-odd volumes. The first volume of Benjamin Franklin's complete works appeared about the same time as this Calhoun volume, the first of a series of Henry Clay's writings was released from the press a few months ago, and the Adams and Madison papers, among others, have been in preparation for several years. Within a decade or two the American historian, professional or amateur, will have at his disposal several dozen well-edited, textually accurate editions of the personal and public expression of the major political figures of our national history.

From a state and sectional point of view, the appearance of the Calhoun papers marks, at long last, full-scale recognition of perhaps the finest mind ever produced in South Carolina and of the greatest representative of the thought and spirit of the whole southern region for more than a generation. Calhoun has already been frequently referred to as the major political theorist and political philosopher produced in the whole country in the nineteenth century. As the projected fifteen-volume record appears, the final assessment can be made as to what Calhoun stood for in state, region, and nation.

This first volume appears appropriately under the editorship of Robert Lee Meriwether, distinguished South Carolina historian who lived to see his book only in galley proof. He did have the satisfaction of viewing the first fruit of his six years of collecting more than 30,000 of Calhoun's papers at the South Caroliniana Library of the University of South Carolina.

Wisely Dr. Meriwether did not plan to reproduce verbatim every single item of written expression addressed to or from Calhoun. The varied official career in Legislature, Congress, Senate, Cabinet, and Vice-Presidential chair meant that totally inclusive reproduction was a physical and financial impossibility. The texts of repetitious or identical docu-

ments and clearly unimportant personal or public routine expressions are well omitted. But every document is reproduced in one of three ways. The most significant are given verbatim with explanatory notes, others less important appear in abstracted form, and those least important are calendared chronologically at the end of the volume for the convenience of the reader who would like to borrow or read the photographic reproductions in the South Caroliniana Library.

Dr. Meriwether's Preface sets his subject—and author—in interesting perspective. He sees Calhoun's career in terms of Greek tragedy, "the story of a man of superior qualities and lofty aims in a magnificent but losing fight with an inexorable fate." He points out how during that career the "major concern shifted from political and economic nationalism to the unending problem of protection of minorities and social orders from internal and external dangers." And the editor warns that the intensity with which Calhoun "grappled with these issues, and his persistence in phrasing his findings in the form of basic principles, have often made it hard for students of his career to distinguish between his fundamental ideas and those policies which he adopted because of an immediate peril." This is a timely warning which the reader should keep in mind as he follows Calhoun through the years ahead in this and future volumes.

In his Introduction the editor sketches the Scotch-Irish back-country setting of the early South Carolina Calhouns or Colhouns and something of John C. Calhoun's early public career. The papers begin with a letter from the nineteen-year-old Calhoun in 1801 from Providence, R. I., to Andrew Pickens and concludes with a letter to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Floride Calhoun, in 1817. Covered are the years of preparation for public life and the decade of service in the lower houses of state and federal legislatures, altogether a natural and compact unit.

Actually there are fewer letters and more public documents than one might expect in these years. For comparable years in Jefferson's career, the letters much outnumber in individual items and in pages the documents. But there is a great deal of human interest and of formative-mind-preparation in Calhoun's letters from Yale and from the Litchfield law school. The reader finds him in both places still surrounded by South Carolina "chums," though he had also friends among the New Englanders. One finds him courting his future wife obliquely through his letters to her mother, his friend Mrs. Floride Calhoun, and only one love letter to his own Floride survives, though it is a tender one. Andrew Pickens and Alexander Noble are frequent recipients of his early letters, but the surviving epistles are far more often addressed to

his future and then actual mother-in-law. Only the first fifty-eight pages out of the four hundred and sixty-nine in the volume represent the years before he became, in October 1810, a Member of the United States House of Representatives.

Calhoun continues to write to friends and relatives, but within a few days of his first taking his seat in the House (November 6, 1811) he is making his first comprehensive committee report, that of November 29 on "Relations with Great Britain." A week or two later he makes a significant speech on the Report of the Foreign Relations Committee, and from then on, he is a leader of the "War-Hawks," the young Republicans who steered the country towards war, supported the Administration during the conflict, and then fought for an honorable-or-better peace. From Calhoun's speeches and reports in this volume the reader easily understands why A. J. Dallas could call him "the young Hercules who carried the war on his shoulders." He bests veterans like John Randolph and spellbinders like Daniel Webster. In the speeches of this period the word "nation" is often on his lips; certainly he aimed to enhance national unity, which he identifies with national power. At the same time he draws some of the lines he was later to follow in his insistence on the Constitution as final authority and that "the majority may possibly become factious—that is, cease to consult the general interest" (p. 236). The cogent analysis of his speech on the Loan Bill (February 25, 1814) and the power of his speech on Internal Improvements (February 4, 1817) are high points in a forensic career also pointed with significant statements on banks, military academies, war claims, specie payments, and revenue bills. The analytical reasoning, iron in its strength, was clearly developed early in this remarkable career.

In format the book is quite attractive. A well-leaded ten point type for the text itself is handsome and easy on the eyes. And the footnotes and endnotes for each item are given in types larger and more easily readable than those used in the *Jefferson Papers*, for example. These notes are generally adequate, though in several instances, especially in the letters, they leave the reader asking for identifications of persons and events. This inadequacy occasionally extends into the speeches and reports also. These do not seem in these early papers terribly serious, however, and are more than offset by the useful editorial materials which are given. South Carolinians may rest satisfied that the early writings of their distinguished fellow-citizen are represented in a handsome and scholarly edition thoughtfully prepared. One is glad to hear, too, that the later writings are also in most capable editorial hands.

The University of Tennessee

RICHARD BEALE DAVIS

The Journal of William Stephens, 1743-1745. Edited by E. Merton Coulter. (Wormsloe Foundation Publications, No. 3. Athens: University of Georgia Press, c. 1939. Pp. xvi, 288. Appendix, index. \$5.00.)

None of the other Southern colonies was blessed at a comparably early stage in its history with a chronicler so assiduous and sprightly as was William Stephens in Georgia. Had there been his counterpart in Jamestown about 1615 or in Charleston about 1675, how much more detailed would be our knowledge of its growing pains!

Stephens was a man with a mission. He was expected specifically to be a reporter. As resident Secretary in Georgia to the colony's Trustees in distant London, 1737-1750, his chief duty was to keep them informed. This he did with remarkable faithfulness. His daily, informal diary of the colony has few gaps, and the major ones of these are probably attributable to losses in transit rather than to vacations taken by the chronicler. Dutifully he confided in its pages whatever he observed or heard rumored that seemed significant, amusing, or potentially useful as propaganda when the Trustees sought support. Yet, withal, the reporter was as honest as he was perceptive.

Stephens' journal for 1737-1741 was printed by the Trustees themselves and has reappeared in Georgia's *Colonial Records*. Additional manuscript volumes, continuing the document through 1745, came to light more recently and were acquired in 1946 by the University of Georgia. Transcribed by another personable Georgian, Dr. Coulter, this chatty record is now available in two additional volumes—for 1741-1743 in a 1958 release, for 1743-1745 in this one.

The two, it should be emphasized, are companions that ought to be considered about as mutually dependent as Siamese twins. In the first appear an introduction and two appendixes that are almost equally relevant to both. In the second are published a glossary identifying fifty-three places and persons that figure prominently in both volumes and a not-exhaustive index to both.

While the Georgia colony was still a child, Stephens "told all" about it—or nearly all. Somewhat in the literary manner of William Byrd of Westover, he painted word pictures with frequent resort to mildly ironic colors. Obviously, he did not want to write with dullness. Even more pointedly, however, he sought to be informative—and that on a comprehensive scale.

The resultant portrait of the struggling colony is gratifyingly broad. The artist's canvas extends far beyond the annals of administration with which others might have been content. Militia musters, migrations, mar-

riages, morale on an insecure British frontier, courts and trials, Indians, crops, the weather—all these were within the scope of Stephens' interest. Every setback encountered by the producers of mulberry leaves and silkworms, of livestock, of grapes for the making of wines, is chronicled. A loyal Anglican who often himself led in worship when no rector was available, the scribe recorded also the weekly services of Calvinist and Lutheran colonists; some previously unavailable information thus emerges about the intercolonial ministry of the Reverend George Whitefield. A recurrent theme is the slaveless colony's shortage of laborers, which Stephens often contrasted with the plenitude of workmen in South Carolina; but rarely does the loyal penman, himself a landowner who experienced the scarcity, hint that lifting the idealistic Trustees' philanthropic ban on slavery was the only solution for that critical handicap.

The Georgia of the 1740's was, in a sense, a suburb of South Carolina. Almost every contact with the civilized world was made via Charleston. An inevitable by-product of Stephens' assignment, therefore, is that he would contribute something to the recorded history of the neighboring colony. We could wish that his editor had evinced an equal awareness of the interrelationship. Dr. Coulter's right, by choice, to intrude a minimum of editorial explanations upon the text of Stephens' journal is conceded. But users of the two new books should be warned that no compensating expenditure of editorial pains has been invested in the index for their benefit. Readers will be miners forced to dig where the prospector did an incomplete job.

Students of Georgia history will find, for example, no entry in the index for courts, trials, or juries, although Stephens wrote of these subjects quarterly. References appear to pages 224 and 226 for Indian traders—but not to pages 135-136 and 225, where Stephens reports counseling about such agents, rebuking them, and spending an entire day "in rectifying what was found amiss" among them. Roads and bridges bad enough to evoke a grand-jury presentment and mentions of the Dutch villages of Acton and Vernonburgh—all on page 224—are omitted from the index. Similar lacunae could be multiplied by scores.

Correspondingly, students of South Carolina history will find little guidance in the fourteen-page index to some 500 pages. Only five references and one cross-reference are given under the headings South Carolina and South Carolinians—not a tithe of those that could be helpful. Omitted are Stephens' discussions of the neighbor's agriculture on pages 185-186, of a rumored overthrow of the older colony's government on pages 211-212, and of its participation in King George's War on pages

217-218. News of slavery and the slave trade east of the Savannah can be found on page 135 but can be discovered through the index only if one wades through numerous references to Negroes. Under neither a subject entry nor a proper name occurs any reference to such pages as 243, 245, 247, 249, and 250 for an epidemic that plagued Charleston and Port Royal. The latter name occurs not once in the index, although it can be seen on such other pages as 61, 113, 135, and 206. Only two page numbers (both in the volume for 1741-1743) and one cross-reference appear in the entry for Charleston; but that place is doubtless mentioned on a majority of all pages. References are given to Purrysburg, which was on the overland route between Charleston and Savannah, on six pages in this volume for 1743-1745 but not to its occurrence on pages 5, 137, 204, and I know not how many others. In all probability indigo is discussed on more than the two pages shown by the index, and I suspect an almost equal incompleteness in the two references for William Bull. In brief, the editor has been more a transcriber than an indexer. In the editorial introductions to the two volumes he atones somewhat by being more masterful.

Stephens provides grist for the mill of many a researcher. Even though this grist is not as easy to locate as one may reasonably expect, three cheers to the University of Georgia, its active press, the underwriting by the Wormsloe Foundation, and Dr. Coulter for having called attention to the fact that such grist exists at all!

W. EDWIN HEMPHILL

South Carolina Archives Department.

On the Threshold of Liberty: Journal of a Frenchman's Tour of the American Colonies in 1777. Translated by Edward D. Seeber. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1959. Pp. x, 172. Introduction, index. \$3.00.

Edward D. Seeber has rendered into English some observations on the American Revolution by a contemporary, anonymous Frenchman, who although often unimaginative, commonplace and superficial, at the same time presents the reader with information both entertaining and valuable. This rather undistinguished reflection of the eighteenth century man of enlightenment sought to give his opinions concerning the American Revolution an authoritative basis by personally touring the states in 1777. To this "on the spot observer" everywhere the spectacle of a young, virile, free nation exemplifies the republican virtues of naturalness, simplicity, and equality. Yet he reveals not only common sense, but also real insight as to the ultimate fate of Franco-American relations. As our

author is careful to point out, the revolutionary entente of France and America was a necessary deviation from America's more deep-seated cultural and commercial ties with Great Britain. After the war France must expect to be weighed "in the balance of interests and [America] will always begin by putting the lighter pan on our sides."

Of special value to those interested in South Carolina history is his description of Charles Town, his recognition of the city as one of the geographically most favored and most important centers of American commerce, of Palmetto day, a type of celebration "customary and frequent in America because of the need for maintaining a uniform pitch of enthusiasm," and of the Anglo-American slaves who have a "peculiar kind of pride and bearing" as opposed to the more abject manner of the French West Indian slaves. Of no less interest are his descriptions of Philadelphia and Boston and of the "calousness of the laws of hospitality in the North, as compared with the South." In conclusion, as is often the case with contemporary observers, the primary interest of our anonymous traveler lies not in what he meant to say, but in what he said in spite of himself.

Emory University

GEORGE S. McCOWAN, JR.

The Journal of William D. Martin: A Journey from South Carolina to Connecticut in the Year 1809. Edited by Anna Dozier Elmore. (Charlotte: Heritage House, 1959. Pp. x, 53. Illustrations, index.)

As the journal of a distinguished son who identified himself with various parts of the state, this slim volume will be of interest to many South Carolinians. Born in Edgefield in 1787, William D. Martin served as member of the House of Representatives, Circuit Court Judge, Clerk of the Senate, and United States Congressman. He was buried in St. Michael's Churchyard, Charleston, not very far from the resting place of James L. Petigru, whose close friendship he shared for many years.

The *Journal* begins with the writer's departure from Edgefield on April 29, 1809, for Litchfield, Connecticut, there to study law under the renowned Judge Tapping Reeve. His careful notes on the route traveled and his impressions of the people and events encountered provide an informative and most readable account of the twenty-five day journey by stage and vessel. Perhaps of especial interest to many readers will be the points of comparison made between the native of Connecticut and of his native state. The traveler was particularly dismayed at the marked difference in standards of education. While in Connecticut "one who can not read, is never heard of," yet "In Carolina, one third at least, can't

read at all, and another third I am convinced cannot write legibly . . . I feel for my country & blush at the comparison."

The format of the *Journal* is unusually attractive. Notes and an introduction provide helpful biographical and family matter.

M.B.P.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

The Colonial Era: A History of the American People. By Herbert Aptheker. (New York: International Publishers, 1959. Pp. 158. Index. \$2.00.)

Champions of Freedom. Edited by Mildred Carver Carpenter. (Worcester: Asa Bartlett Press for the Huguenot Memorial Society of Oxford, 1958. Pp. 96. Illustrations, appendix. \$3.75.)

Genealogy of the Dodson (Dotson), Lucas, Pyles, Rochester, and Allied Families. By S. Emmett Lucas, Jr. (Published by the author, 3024 North Woodridge Rd., Birmingham 13, Ala, 1959. Pp. 241. Illustrations. \$8.00.)

Prologue to Revolution. Edited by Edmund S. Morgan. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press for the Institute of Early American History and Culture, 1959. Pp. xi, 163. \$2.00.)

The Confederacy. Edited by Albert D. Kirwan. (New York: Meridian Books, Inc., 1959. Pp. 320. Paper, \$1.45; cloth \$4.00.)

Letters of Warren Akin, Confederate Congressman. Edited by Bell Irvin Wiley. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1959. Pp. v, 151. Index. \$3.75.)

Guide to the Manuscript Maps in the William L. Clements Library. Compiled by Christian Brun. (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1959. Pp. xiii, 209. Illustrations, index.)

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Ray Baker Harris, Librarian of the Supreme Council, 33°, Washington 9, D. C., invites biographical information concerning Dr. Moses Holbrook (1783-1844). He is especially desirous of learning the location of any letters by or about Dr. Holbrook and also of obtaining his portrait.

Mrs. Albert Bishop, Pierson, Fla., desires parents and ancestry of Daniel J. Jewell, planter (b. 1808 in Charleston, d. 1872), who married

Cecilia Ohring(?) (1815-1864). They were members of Trinity Methodist Church, Charleston, before moving to Blackville some time prior to 1850. Daniel Jewell had a half-brother George Strong, sisters Margaret and Elizabeth, and four daughters: Julia, b. 1836 in Charleston, m. Samuel Lightbourne Bell 1852; Louisa, b. 1838, m. John G. Nessler; Emma, b. 1842, m.—Varonee; Adeline, b. 1844, m.—Hart.

Mrs. Bishop also wants information on John C. Bell (1792-1852) and wife Catherine (1794-1863) of Richland Co., S. C., sons Samuel Lightbourne, b. 1830, and Edward, b. 1834.

Mrs. Mattie F. Richey, Box 291, Boyce, La., desires to correspond with anyone interested in the Roberts—Green—Eaton families of the Carolinas. She especially wishes names of the parents and wife of Graystock Roberts, Sr., Revolutionary soldier of Burke County, Georgia. His brother Robert Roberts, a Revolutionary pensioner of Sumter Dist., had descendants who moved to Georgia.

Mrs. Daniel W. Haskew, 1330 Southmore Blvd., Houston 4, Texas, is interested in John, Jacob, Anthony *Pattieson*, *Pattison*, *Patterson*. In will of John "late of Edisto Island and now of Johns Island, St. Johns Colleton Parish, Charleston County," proved Jan. 16, 1818, he mentions his mother Elizabeth *Knights*, two brothers Jacob and Anthony *Pattieson*, half-brothers James and Walter *Knights*, nephew Robert *Pattieson* Smith. Who were parents and grand-parents of John, Jacob and Anthony? Where born? From what country did their ancestor come? Jacob and Anthony *Pattison* were in Madison County, Florida, in 1834-1839. Five sons of Jacob married there. They moved to Texas in 1839 where they lived and died.

Julia Rogers Kasprhzyk, 935 Ashbury Street, San Francisco, would like to correspond with anyone having knowledge of the Robert Rogers and Robert Frierson families of Williamsburg County. Robert Rogers married Mary Smith (born in Pa.), and in 1860 the family was living at Murray's Ferry, S. C., and had the following children: Hester, Ann, Mary Margaret, Robert Frierson, and Joseph H. Robert Rogers served in the Confederate Army, Co. D, 12 Battalion, S. C.

Richard Brown, 12 Robinson Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, desires family traditions about the South Carolina Regulators. He is especially interested in data on: Moses Kirkland, Thomas Woodward, Barnaby Pope, Joseph Coffell (or Scovil), Gideon Gibson, Edward

McGraw, Benjamin Hart, John and Edward Musgrove, Joseph and John Curry, and Jonathan Gilbert.

WOODBURN

"Woodburn," a landmark in Pendleton since the early nineteenth century, has fallen from its early splendid state to one of sad dilapidation. Its restoration, in an eleventh-hour move, has provided the inspiration for the creation of the Foundation for Historic Restoration in Pendleton Area.

With its eighteen-room dwelling and extensive subsidiary buildings, "Woodburn" is illustrative of the elaborate homes that low-country families built in the Piedmont and enjoyed during the hot-weather months. Owned by members of the Pinckney family until 1852 and later by the Rev. John B. Adger and his nephew Major A. T. Smythe, it is now part of the holdings of Clemson College.

A trust fund is being acquired to provide income for this and other projects of the Pendleton Foundation. Further information concerning the Foundation may be secured from James F. Miles, Box 1041, Clemson, S. C.

THE SOCIETY

The 105th annual meeting of the Society convened on February 27 at the Fort Sumter Hotel with an attendance of 270, the largest in its history. After annual committee reports were presented, the President, Dr. Charles L. Anger, reviewed the year's activities and achievements, among which he noted that a record number of researchers had been serviced by the staff. Discussing the need of the Society's quarters for improved plumbing, lighting, and equipment, and of funds for the acquisition and maintenance of manuscripts, he pointed out the present small endowment and made an earnest plea for financial support. He suggested that the members could contribute by raising their own status of membership to a higher bracket, by obtaining new members, by influencing individuals and organizations to donate their manuscripts to the Society, by offering volunteer services, and by strengthening the Society's finances through gifts and bequests.

The archival report was then given on the year's manuscript and library accessions. Special mention was made of a group of approximately eighty letters of DuBose Heyward to Hervey Allen, received by exchange agreement with the University of Pittsburgh; a letter describing in detail Sherman's arrival in Cheraw, the gift of Mrs. Forrest Wells; payrolls of two companies in the Second South Carolina Continental Regiment commanded by Lt. Col. Francis Marion, 1779, presented by the Library of

the Supreme Council, 33°; a Lynch signature, gift of Dr. Joseph E. Fields; a large number of books and pamphlets from the estate of the late Rev. Henry DeSaussure Bull; a 1794 edition of *Two Treatises of Government* by John Locke, autographed by William Moultrie, gift of Dr. Joseph I. Waring; a 1794 Charleston imprint, *Laws and Regulations for the Militia of the State of South-Carolina*, presented by Mrs. Percy G. Kammerer; *Proceedings of the Black Oak Agricultural Society* for 1845, 1848, and 1849, gift of Henry Ravenel Dwight. A report on other material processed during the year included mention of a letter of B. Henry Latrobe, 1803, describing the Dismal Swamp Canal; a 1793 map in three parts of the Backcountry, with detailed notes, by an anonymous cartographer; and a number of business and miscellaneous items, some bearing the signatures of John Laurens, Rebecca Motte, and Thomas Sumter. Substantial increases in the map collection and genealogical files were announced. Acknowledgment was paid especially to Col. Alston Deas, Samuel G. Stoney, Alfred O. Halsey, and Admiral R. B. Simons for their contributions.*

Honorary membership was conferred upon Dr. Anne King Gregorie and Samuel G. Stoney for distinction in the field of history. The following slate of officers was then elected: *President*, Charles L. Anger; *First Vice-President*, Berkeley Grimbail; *Second Vice-President*, Dr. Joseph I. Waring; *Third Vice-President*, William Mason Smith; *Fourth Vice-President*, Mrs. S. Edward Izard; *Treasurer*, John E. Huguley; *Secretary*, Mrs. Granville T. Prior; *Curators*, J. Mauldin Lesesne, R. Benthams Simons, B. Allston Moore, William C. Coleman, Carl Epting, E. Lawrence Lee, Jr., Mrs. John G. Leland, John D. Muller, Jr., Mrs. John T. Welch, Jr.

The meeting adjourned to luncheon, at which the guest speaker was Dr. W. Edwin Hemphill of the South Carolina Archives Department and the Caroliniana Library, editor of *The Calhoun Papers*. Dr. Hemphill's address, entitled "Unfinished Business," discussed the state's historical publications in progress and in prospect, and pointed out the role the layman can play in historical preservation. After the luncheon a tour featuring the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Huger Sinkler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Staats, and Mr. and Mrs. William Mason Smith closed with a reception at the Fireproof Building.

Arrangements for the luncheon were handled by Mrs. B. Allston Moore; Miss Charlotte Smith and Mrs. Ralph Haltiwanger were chairmen of the reception.

* A complete list of the year's donors, as well as the membership, will be printed in the July issue.

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